The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,784—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1880.

317

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947, Tons, on TUESDAY, 6th April, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

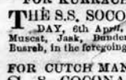
S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd April, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 8th April, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Java, connects at Pelagoa Bay with Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Line of Steamers to Natal and the Cape.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th March 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	360	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	560	340	140
Genoa	600	340	140
Marseilles	620	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Lug age will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Handbooks of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. DIDO, Captain C. Bechtinger, to sail on or about the 5th April, 1880.
S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Raguin, to sail on the 26th April, 1880.
S. S. ZEBE, Captain G. Crillanovich, to sail on or about the 5th May, 1880.
S. S. MEMFI, Captain D. Foretich, to sail on or about the 19th May 1880.
S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, to sail on the 26th May, 1880.
S. S. UJANO, Captain A. Sopranich, to sail on or about the 5th June, 1880.
S. S. CASTORE, Captain G. Mahoreick, to sail on or about the 20th June, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 225	„ 112 8
To Port Said	„ 325	„ 225	„ 131 0
To Smyrna	„ 350	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 19th, 1880.

S. ERLKING, FOR HAVRE AND LONDON

WILL SAIL on THURSDAY MORNING next She has a few vacant berths. FARE.... Rs. 400
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th March 1880. Agents.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Com.	Tons.	H. P. nom.	
S.S. SICILY	Green	1875	220	on 27th April.
S.S. THESSALY	Hubbard	1925	200	on 25th June.

FARE.....Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 100.
„ LIVERPOOL.....„ 100.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
S.S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Bond	21st April.
S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2500	450	J. Verril	19th May.
S.S. RYDE HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CANVAS.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, for the supply of 7,000 yards or any lesser quantity of best No. 1 NAVY CANVAS for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

A sample of not less than one yard to be sent in with the Tender. Tenders to quote rate per yard for delivery at the Company's Stores, Byculla, and state the time within which the whole of the Canvas offered can be delivered.

Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 24th March 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1-0 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March next, TENDERS for the purchase of any quantity up to 3,500 Tons of OLD USELESS RAILS.

The Rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying on the Company's premises, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required and the rates per ton weighed over on the spot. Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The Tender must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity of Rails tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot from time to time as delivery is taken of the Rails, and if he shall carefully make be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd February, 1880.

BALANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 11, Lyon Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1880, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—

To receive the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1879.

To declare a Dividend.

To appoint Three Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th March 1880.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this day to the day of Meeting, both days inclusive.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.	Captains.	1880.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Mathews	17th do.
SURAT	3141	500	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
KHIVA [Extra]	2609	450	G. W. Atkinson	28th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	1st May.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
MONGOLIA	2833	500	E. M. Edmond	15th do.
SUMATRA	2498	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 29th March 1880.

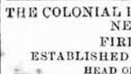
STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
THIBET	2593	400	E. Ashdown	9th April.
PEKHAVR	3500	600	——	23rd do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	7th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 29th March 1880.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY CALLING AT GALLE.

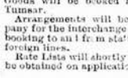


THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
THIBET	2593	400	E. Ashdown	9th April.
TANJORE	2463	450	G. Scrivener	23rd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 28th March 1880.

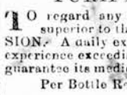
MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

CUNARD LINE.
DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,555 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 3rd April.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 400.
„ „ TO LIVERPOOL.....„ 500.

For other particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE "ITALIA" (IN GENOA) MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE "HELVETIA" IN ST. GALL (SWITZERLAND).
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON account of the DEMISE of CHEVALIER CHARLES GRONDONA, the undersigned has been APPOINTED by telegraph orders from the Head Office at Genoa, dated the 25th instant, ACTING AGENT of the above Companies, until further notice.

DARASHAW SORABJEE.
Bombay, 26th March 1880.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
FIRE AND MARINE.
ESTABLISHED 1878. CAPITAL £2,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—WELLINGTON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on almost every description of property on favourable terms.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 22nd March 1880.

NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE NAGPUR and CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY, from NAGPUR to TUMSAR, will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC only, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1880.

Stations have been provided at Tumsar and Kamptee, and Goods will be booked locally between Nagpur, Kamptee and Tumsar.

Arrangements will be made with the G. I. P. Railway Company for the interchange of Traffic at Nagpur, also for through booking to and from stations on the G. I. P. Railway and other foreign lines.

Rate Lists will shortly be issued, and any information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. Y. DAVIDSON,
Acting Manager, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, Central Provinces.
Nagpur, 20th March, 1880.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported extracts. They are free from mustiness and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pallucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN, (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition) Jar containing 1½ oz. Rs. 2-8	
EXTRACT of MUTTON, Bottle containing 4 oz.	„ 2-0
EXTRACT of BEEF, (as applied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan) Bottle containing 2 oz.	„ 1-4
One pound jars	„ 2-8
Half pound jars	„ 1-12
One pound jars	„ 0-4

D. S. KEMP & CO,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FLEAS IN DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ASIAN."
(February 3rd, 1880.)

SIR,—Many enquiries are made for a preventive of fleas in dogs. I have tried all the soaps and powders made in England only to abandon them; but at last a thing has been found which will positively, thoroughly, and almost *instantaneously* rid dogs of fleas. The thing is Kemp's Caucasian Insect Powder. Rub the hair back and apply with a muffineer or dredger. Once a week will suffice; so that the thing is economical; *it is absolutely and thoroughly efficacious.*

Kemp's Vermin Exterminator is first-rate for destroying rats.

(Signed) GLENCAIRN.

Caucasian Insect Powder, Tins Re. 1, Rs. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.
Vermin Exterminator, Bottles Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., copiously illustrated, is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS DAY! THIS DAY!! WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31ST.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE AT 4 O'CLOCK.

This is the afternoon on which all the Poor Children in Bombay are cordially invited to enjoy a holiday Entertainment at the Circus.

Masters and Mistresses should embrace this opportunity of bringing all the children of the Poor Orphanages and Schools.

TO-NIGHT!!! TO-NIGHT!!! TO-NIGHT!!!
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
Under the distinguished Patronage and in the Immediate Presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE HON'BLE LIONEL ASHBURNER,
C.S.I., Acting Governor of Bombay,
AND SUITE.
A SELECT PROGRAMME
OF
RARE EXCELLENCE
will be presented on this occasion.

The Management respectfully request that those who purpose attending to-night will be in their seats by 9 o'clock.

BY KIND PERMISSION,
A MILITARY BAND
Will perform, commencing at 8 o'clock.
JOHN WILSON, Proprietor,
MAX SCHUMANN, Director.

FOR SALE,

A FEW carefully selected well-bred CHARGERS pronounced by competent judges to be the best fencers ever imported. Also some well-matched pairs of Greys and a very handsome pair of high stepping thoroughbred Mandalay Ponies, "King Pippin" and "Prince Mite," direct from the stables of King Thebaw, and are certainly models of Burmah ponies.

On view at the Circus daily between 7 and 9 a.m.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SOUTHAMPTON.

THE Steam Ship KHIVA, 2,609 Tons and 1-0 H.P. will be despatched as above on the 28th April, carrying passengers and cargo.

For particulars of freight and passage apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th March 1880.

STEAM TO ADEN SUEZ, & THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain G. MERELLO, will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1880 at 10 a.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a. m. The Company's Steam Launch will leave Apollo Bunder three times between 8 and 9 a.m.

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal	
S. S. COLUMBIA	Wm. Young	2690	350	7th April.
S. S. MACEDONIA	J. Baird	2272	486	24th April.
S. S. ITALIA	T. G. Knox	2245	424	5th May.
S. S. SIDONIAN	McFee	1235	203	29th May.
S. S. INDIA	Geo. H. Reed	2269	500	12th June.
S. S. BRITANNIA	S. Hutchison	3669	550	26th do.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2695	424	To follow.

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

TO MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

S. S. ALEXANDRIA... A. Lindquister... 1629 424 15th May.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York	Rs. 600
„ „ Liverpool	„ 500
„ „ Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „ Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL.

AT the last Entrance Examination for Woolwich EIGHT, and at that for Sandhurst FIVE, of the successful Candidates PASSED direct from this School, one of them heading the latter list.

JOHN M. BRACKENBURY,
CHARLES J. WYNNE. } Head Masters.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF PUNKHA PULLERS AS PER SCHEDULE No. 49.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Bombay, at 1 p m, of the 2nd April 1880.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 29th March 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by Deed of Settlement, dated the 16th instant, all the ESTATE and EFFECTS of SHAIK MAHOMED HOOSEIN BABANBHOY are vested in the undersigned. All persons are therefore cautioned against issuing and warned against lending any money to said Shaik Mahomed Hoosein Babanbhoy.—Dated this 25th day of March 1880.

हीराभाई.
(i. e.) HEERABAI, Widow,
Trustee of Shaik Mahomed Hoosein Babanbhoy.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

TO-DAY TIFFIN.—Julien Soup, Jugged Lamb, Veal Cutlets, Tomata Sauce, Roast Leg Mutton, Vegetable Curry, Cheese, Fruit, Re 1, TEMPLE BAR.

WANTED, a CUTTER for the Tailoring Department; also a SMART ACTIVE LAD who will make himself useful. Apply to WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel.

HINDOO CLERK required, Salary Rs. 80. In a Merchant's Office there is a vacancy for a thoroughly good Clerk who understands book and Export Office duties. Apply to "A. B. C." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

DON'T be anxious darling. I am quite well. Did not like to risk your plan. Stay here probably till May. Address as usual. Fervent love.

TEN RUPEES REWARD.—LOST, on SATURDAY NIGHT, from the Byculla Hotel, a WHITE FOX TERRIER SLUT with large red spots, answers to the name of NELLY. The Finder will receive the above reward.

BILLIARD MATCH.—TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at the Byculla Hotel, Return Match between an Amateur and Antone, the Marker. Play begins at 9 o'clock.

PRINTING MACHINES FOR SALE.—Foundsland Printing Machines, Royal and Crown sizes, to be sold cheap. Apply at the *Indian Antiseptic* Press.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, CALCUTTA, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

TO LET, 1st Floor, No. 7, Church Gate Street, NINE ROOMS, North and South Lights, open to sea breeze, area 3,20 : feet Rent Rs. 175 including Taxes. To leases apply to J. P. WATSON, Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE, one MAIL PHAETON SECOND-HAND. Apply at the Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE or Hire, a sweet-toned AMERICAN ORGAN of five octaves with 3 tops and a pedal Swell, built entirely of solid American Oak, by PRINCE, Buffalo, Price Rs. 150 Cash. Apply to C, care of this Office.

FOR SALE, Bay Arab HORSE, 7 years old, 14.2 high, broken to saddle and harness. Chestnut Arab Gelloway, 6 years old, broken to saddle. One Dog-Cart. One Rumbo cart. Apply to S. S. THOS. THOMPSON, Arabian Hills.

MCLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-3. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travelers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SWISS CHEESE, just imported, can be had in cut at PEARCE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champegne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs. 117	half set Rs. 53
2a	Ditto ditto	th nest glass, very superior	„ „	142	„ 63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern		„ „	168	„ 71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright		„ „	165	„ 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved		„ „	161	„ 72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes		„ „	198	„ 82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or oriental Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—
Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain	per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved	„ from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
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Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

All Articles advertised are kept in stock.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK BOMBAY.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.

See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.

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JUST RECEIVED,

STOCKINGETTE,
FOR JERSEY COSTUMES.
INDIAN MUSLIN
AND
OATMEAL CLOTH.

MRS. LAKE,
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No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
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5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF

JAVA CIGARS

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

SECOND IMPORTATION TO INDIA OF THESE JUSTLY

CELEBRATED CIGARS.

IN deference to a widely expressed desire, Mr. Neuberg begs to inform his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he has resumed the importation of this "SPECIALITY," and respectfully solicits the favour of their early orders for the same.

		Per 1,000.	Per Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the MANILLA with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MISS EDITH WILSON,
TUESDAY, APRIL 6TH.

On this occasion will be presented Abbey's Comedy in 3 Acts,

THE TWO ROSES,

now being performed at the Vaudeville Theatre, and which has already had a run of over 250 nights.

To be followed by the Comic Ballet,

THE WHITE STATUE.

Neither of these pieces will be repeated.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. SUNDY & Co.

MATHERAN.

TO BE LET, the well-known BUNGALOW at Matheran, known as GONSE HOUSE, for the Hot Season. Rent Rs. 600. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1880.

THE Home markets yesterday were still closed for the Easter Holidays, and consequently the only telegrams that have come to hand are from New York, where the only change in the price of Cotton is a decline in Futures from 13·31 to 13·25 cents per lb., Mid. Uplands on the spot being still quoted at 13¼ cents per lb.

The American crop figures to date afford the following comparisons with those of the two preceding seasons :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	55,000	61,000	66,000
,, Exports to U. K.....	41,000	36,000	69,000
,, ,, to Continent.	26,000	25,000	27 000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,436,000	4,105,000	3,875,000
,, Exports to U. K., ,, ...	1,809,000	1,636,000	1,544,900
,, ,, Continent,, ...	1,013,800	1,255,000	1,085,500
,, Stock in the Ports ...	840,000	553,000	637,000
Saturday's Receipts.....	12,000	9,000	8,000

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple, so far as we are able, but the total visible supply has not yet been telegraphed.

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.		2,370,750	2,725,980
,, ,, ,, Surats		249,030	311,020
Stock in Liverpool.....	573,000	549,310	735,760
,, London	33,000	59,320	9,100
American Afloat.....	260,000	313,000	256,000
E. Indian ,, ...	94,000	54,000	86,000
Total.....	960,000	976,130	1,086,860
Price of Mid. Uplands...	7¾d.	5½d.	5 15-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera...	5¾d.	4¼d.	4¾d.
Difference.....	1¾d.	1¾d.	1 1-16d

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on the 27th instant shows a further slight decrease in the Cash Balance, notwithstanding a very material falling off in the Trade demand, as evidenced by a decrease in the amount of Bill's discounted of 18 lacs and owing, no doubt in great measure to the Easter and Holi Holidays. The changes which have taken place during the week are as follows :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	9,15 377
Do. Branches	Inc. ,,	55,262
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	18,383
Loans on Security of Govt. Securities	Inc. ,,	2,99,922
Bills Discounted.....	D. c. ,,	18,17 706
Cash Balance.....	Inc. ,,	7,06,708

EXCHANGE.—The market opened this morning after the holidays with a fairly active feeling with a large number of Mercantile Bills offering, which the Banks have been willing to take throughout the day at rather more favourable rates for sellers than were obtainable on Thursday last. Bank Paper continues neglected, and rates show no change whatever.

In Calcutta, telegrams report that business is stagnant, and the rates of Exchange there seem merely to follow the course of our's here. Money there is now said to be easy. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupe.
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 8¼d.	
Credits 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 13-32 to 1s. 8 7-16d.,	
Documents 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 15-32d.	
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2 15½ to 2 15¾.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are at par and 60 days' sight bills 99⅛.

BAR SILVER in London is still quoted at 52d. per oz.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is very quiet, and rates are almost nominal at Rs. 94⅞ for Fours and Rs. 101½ to Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half per cent.

SHARES.—Rates are fairly steady, and although there is not much doing the general tendency of the market is in favour of sellers. In Bank shares an advance of Rs. 3 per share has taken place in Agras and Rs. 5 in Bengals. In Press Companies no changes are reported. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Dhurrumsey are down Rs. 5 and Khandiesh and Manockjee Petits Rs. 10 per Share. Hindustans have advanced to Rs. 900 per. share. In Land Companies Colabas are Rs. 10 and Port Cannings Rs 5 per share higher. In Miscellaneous Companies the landing and shipping of Kurrachee has advanced to Rs. 360 per share and Mechanical Building's Co. to Rs 20 per share.

COTTON.—Considerable purchases have been made during the last two days in Broach and Dhollerah descriptions, and rates are about Rs. 2 per candy higher than on Thursday last. Considering the amount of daily arrivals from up-country, however, and the fact that March shipments are now at an end, it seems improbable that present prices will be maintained unless the Liverpool Market opens very strongly after the holidays. With a general election so near at hand, however, the Home trade must be affected for some little time, and there is little probability of any excitement in the Cotton Market just at present. We quote :—

Good M. G. Broach, Ready.....	Rs. 245 per candy F. P.	
,, ,, May delv.....	,, 245	,, ,,
,, Dholera, Ready.....	,, 236	,, ,,
,, ,, May delv.....	,, 235	,, ,,
Good Oomrawuttee, Ready	,, 236	,, ,,

SEEDS are again rather weaker, the price for Linseed being now Rs. 6-3 per cwt. In Rapeseed there is nothing doing.

WHEAT is dull at Rs. 33 per candy for White and Rs. 31 for Red.

FREIGHTS.—The market for March shipment keeps very firm at 47s. 6d. per ton, but for next month, rates are weak at 42s. 6d. per ton. There is more demand for Cape tonnage, and the speculators are asking 42s. 6d. per ton for the four ships on the Liverpool berth in their hands. Continent rates are unchanged at 42s. 6d per ton for Havre and 45s. per ton, Freight paid here at par for Trieste, and Venice, and Marseilles, and Genoa. For London or Canal the rate is still 40s. for Seeds and 42s. 6d. per ton for measurement cargo.

PIECE GOODS are decidedly firmer, and although prices are not in many instances quotably higher, there is more inclination to do business.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 27th March as compared with the statement issued on the 20th March :—

Liabilities	Mar. 20. Rs.	Mar. 27. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund,invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	74,02,944	64,87 567
Do do. at Branches	30,04 961	31,60,223
Other Deposits	236,54,2-7	2,22 41,785
Post Bills.....	21,288	21,289
Credits, undrawn.....	3,64,045	3,61,499
	4,66 48,125	4,43,72,363
Assets.		
Government Securities.....	30,77,836	30,59,253
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	13,71,883	14,35,907
Loans, on Security of do.	55,21,104	58,21,026
Current Accounts, overdrawn.....	1,529	1,521
Bills Discounted	154,04 641	1,35,86,935
Stamps	3,053	3,150
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,44,145		
Amount applied in reduction 2,01,000	3,39,145	3,19,145
Bullion	1,66,000	1,59,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	4,33,064	8,64 383
Cash and Currency Notes.....	2,03,30 070	1,91,02,098
	4,66 48 125	4,43 72,363

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's STEAMER PUTTIALLA, 494 tons Captain W. Britten, sailed yesterday for the P. Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Lieut. Col. F. E. Hadow and servant, Mrs. Anderson, 2 children and one servant, and Lieut. Col. G. F. Bewville and servant. For Bushire.—Mr. and Mrs. Ardaseer Merban, one ayah and 2 servants. For Bussorah.—Hajee Mahomed Rahim. For Gulf ports—161 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
29	Seindia(s)	Stone	Calcutta, Mar 3.
	P F Cal (s).....	Miller	Shield, Feb 19.
30	Surat(s).....	Breeze	Venice, Mar 5.
	Columbian (s).....	Baldwin	Jeddah, Mar 17.
	Lotona	Tidmarsh	Mauritius, Feb 14.
	Comet	Nacoda	Moulmein, Feb 20.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Puttialla (s).....	Britten	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Pearl, Riffin, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Vortigern, to Singapore.
Barque Banian, to Guttenberg.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Boyd, Lieut, 17th Regt, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Chapman, Lieut, 29th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Erskine, Lieut, 29th Regt, on leave, from Asirghar.

MARCH 29.

Eyhus, Col, 2nd Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
D'Altera, Surg Major, on leave, from Kohat.
Miller, Surg, from leave, from Matheran.

MARCH 30.

Higginson, Captain, R A, from leave, from England.
Crowdy, Major, R E, from leave, from England.
Young, Major, First Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Cole, Lieut, 20 h Regt N I, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH .

Manifold, Dy Surg Genl, from leave, to Mhow.
Scott, Lieut, 17th Regt, from leave, to Deolalee.
Chapman, Lieut, 29th Regt, from leave, to Deolalee.

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PETERSON—March 28th, at Mahableshwar, the wife of P. Peterson, of a daughter.
WALKER—March 26th, on Good Friday, at Mahableshwar, the wife of J. W. Walker, C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

GRAHAM—March 30th, at Bombay, William Alexander, the fourth son of Mr. Thomas Graham, aged 23 years and 7 months. Deeply regretted. The funeral will take place at 4 p.m. this day. Friends will please accept this intimation.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1880.

THE mail has brought us the manifesto of Lord Beaconsfield announcing the Dissolution, and the document will be read with eagerness by politicians of both sections. We doubt whether the impression it is calculated to create will prove altogether favourable. There is something manifestly strained and unreal in its sentiments as in its language. It is alliterative to a fault. "Light and leading," "classes and creeds," "liberty and law," "destructive doctrine," "power and prosperity," and such easy tricks of language detract from the gravity and effect of a serious political manifesto. Then, when the reader gets to the end of it, he is left in wonder as to why it was addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It is not an invitation to that distinguished nobleman to do anything in particular; it is in effect a friendly note telling him that the elections would soon be held, and that he should hope for the best. The form and the language of the manifesto being passed over, the substance of it will repay special attention. It is an imputation on the Liberals of want of patriotism. They are charged not only with a desire to dismember the Empire, or at all events with coquetting with Home Rule, but it is insinuated that they are doing so because it is the shortest way of effecting the work of disintegration in respect to the colonies. "There are some," he says, "who challenge the expediency of the Imperial character of this realm. Having attempted, and failed, to enfeeble our colonies by their policy of decomposition, they may perhaps now recognise in the disintegration of the United Kingdom a mode which will not only accomplish but precipitate their purpose." There is, it must be allowed, a good deal of make-believe in this. No one will imagine that Lord Beaconsfield seriously believes that his Liberal opponents, or any notable section of them at least, have a "policy of decomposition," or that they are endeavouring to "disintegrate the United Kingdom" because they believe that by doing so they will "precipitate their purpose" of breaking up the Empire. This is a mere electioneering cry raised for a temporary purpose and is more worthy of a dexterous and somewhat unscrupulous party tactician, than of a grave and responsible and serious statesman. But it may, under the peculiar circumstances of the moment, "precipitate the purpose" of the astute Conservative leader and embarrass the Liberals in some quarters. The instinct of the country distrusts the foreign policy of the Liberals. The fear that England might become once again "effaced" in the councils of Europe, is very strong, and if it be tinged with a suspicion that the Liberals are not only disposed to take a lower tone in asserting British interests in the face of the world, but are not altogether unwilling to see the bounds of the Empire contracted, as well as its influence diminished, it will go hard with them on the day of the ballot. As a party manœuvre, therefore, the effort to create alarm for the safety of the Empire is not unlikely to have a considerable measure of success.

Mr. Gladstone, in an animated address which breathes his more vehement and sincere spirit in every line, speaks with a certain scorn of Lord Beaconsfield's "dark allusions to the Repeal of the Union and the abandonment of the colonies." The one purpose of those "terrifying insinuations," he asserts, was to hide from view the acts of the Ministry and their effects upon the character and condition of the country. "At home," he says, "the Ministers have neglected legislation; aggravated the public distress by continued shocks to confidence which is the life of enterprise; augmented the public expenditure and taxation for purposes, not merely unnecessary, but mischievous; and plunged the finances, which were handed over to them in a state of singular prosperity, into a series of deficits unexampled in modern times." And he reproaches the Prime Minister with the fact that his manifesto is in regard to all measures of domestic legislation a blank. The foreign policy of the Government is assailed with unsparing vigour: "Abroad they have strained, if they have not endangered, the prerogative by gross misuse, have weakened the empire by needless wars, unprofitable extensions, and unwise engagements, and have dishonoured it in the eyes of Europe by filching the island of Cyprus from the Porte under a treaty clandestinely concluded in violation of the Treaty of Paris, which formed part of the international law of Christendom. If we turn from the considerations of principle to material results, they have aggrandised Russia, lured Turkey on to her dismemberment, if not her ruin, replaced the Christian population of Macedonia under a debasing yoke, and loaded India with the cost and danger of a prolonged and unjustifiable war, while they have at the same time augmented her taxation and curtailed her liberties. At this moment we are told of secret negotiations with Russia, entailing further liabilities without further strength; and from day to day under a Ministry called, as if in mockery, Conservative, the nation is perplexed with fear of change." This is a formidable indictment strongly put, but it will not procure the condemnation of the Ministry because the Liberal leader has no acceptable foreign policy to offer in the place of that which he denounces. He does, indeed, give a rhetorical sketch of a foreign policy moral and self-denying, such as in his view would be worthy of a great Empire: "There is, indeed, an ascendency in European councils to which Great Britain might reasonably aspire by steadily sustaining the character of a Power no less just than strong, attached to liberty and law, jealous of peace, and therefore opposed to intrigue and aggrandisements, from whatever quarter they may come; jealous of honour, and therefore averse to the clandestine engagements which have marked our two latest years—to attain a moral and unenvied ascendency such as this is, indeed, a noble object for any Minister or any Empire." But when all these sounding phrases are tested they mean—and the country knows that they mean—an understanding with Russia for the improvement of Turkey off the face of the earth—of course for the benefit in theory of the Christian population—and a firm resolution that, whoever profited by the disappearance of the Ottoman Power, England should not take another rood of land in the East. The prospect has nothing in it to arouse the enthusiasm of the British people at home or abroad. This is the weak point of the Liberal programme, and Lord Beaconsfield knows it well. The balance of probability inclines us to the belief that the Conservatives will obtain a new lease of power, though their majority will doubtless be diminished by the loss of some seats in Scotland and several in Ireland. The *Times* speaks of an equilibrium; we doubt if the losses which the Conservatives will doubtless undergo will be so numerous or so serious as this prediction would lead us to anticipate. All suspense upon the point will, however, be soon dissipated; the sense of the country will be pronounced in a very few days.

MANY people who admire Mr. Ruskin's writings for their eloquence and fervour, are inclined to believe that "too much learning hath made him mad," upon some subjects at least. It is amusing to find him gravely arguing in his periodical, "Fors Clavigera," that it is not in accordance with the will of God to take interest for money under any pretence whatever. It is almost equally surprising to find that the Bishop of Manchester should consider his arguments worthy of grave consideration and reply, and that the *Contemporary Review* should devote some considerable space to such a question. Mr. Ruskin's arguments are based upon the old argument of Aristotle, that money, being mainly an instrument for facilitating "barter," cannot reproduce itself. The argument itself is based upon a confusion of ideas between "capital" and "money." Although money—that is to say coin—cannot reproduce itself, it is the chief attribute and function of capital to reproduce itself. In ancient times capital, in the modern sense of the word, hardly existed. It was confined to common utensils of trade, of which every labourer possessed a supply. It is the ideal of Socialists for capital to be again distributed in this manner, so that every labourer should be his own capitalist. In olden times, when the little capital required was ordinarily owned by the handicrafteman, it was natural that the then strange spectacle of an individual making a profit by lending to his less fortunate neighbour, without working himself, should be viewed with disapprobation. The Greeks, Romans, Jews and early Christians alike condemned the giving and taking of usury upon grounds which still appear just to Mr. Ruskin, and by usury he means not only excessive interest, but any interest whatever. He gives as an instance, "taking a cabman the other day on a long drive I lent him a shilling to get his dinner. If I had kept 13d. out of his fare the odd penny would have been usury." We may add that most people would have thought Mr. Ruskin a stingy curmudgeon had he done so. Had he been an inn-keeper, however, and the advance had taken the form of bread and cheese, and beer, he would certainly have seen the propriety of obtaining a reasonable profit for the same. Similarly if Mr. Ruskin were a money lender he would be equally entitled to his profit, for the advance although in money, will quickly take the form most valuable to the borrower. It is obvious that if a man lends his milch cow to a neighbour, he is entitled not only to have the cow restored uninjured, with compensation for her increased age, but also to a consideration for the milk she has given. Otherwise the transaction is not a loan at all, but a gift of profits. A money-lender lends cash because it is the most convenient form of transferring capital. The cash might take the form of a milch cow, a hackney cab, an "A. I." steamer, or a public house. In either of these instances the lender is obviously entitled to a remuneration for the profit he foregoes, and not the less so if he lend instead in the universally convenient form of ready money. Interest or usury is but a form of profit—the profit on capital. However we may wish to see capital more widely diffused, to deny the right of the owner to the profit its possession entails, is certainly not the way to increase such diffusion. The Communist who argues that the State should be the sole possessor of capital argues at least on an intelligible basis. To admit that capital may be held by individuals, but that they may not take interest for money, is illogical and absurd. Mr. Ruskin is a good example of an earnest man who has allowed his heart to run away with his head. He has brooded over the miserable pictures presented by the pawn-brokers trade, until he has come to an absurd and mischievous conclusion. Had he contented himself with endeavouring to devise a practical remedy for some of the more obvious evils of the petty money-lending trade, such as the establishment of an English "Mont de Piété," he might have applied his eloquence and energy to some use. Mr. Ruskin, however, belongs to the impulsive, not the practical, part of humanity.

THE London correspondent, writing on the 12th March, says:—If Sir Richard Temple leaves Bombay to-morrow, as has been stated in a telegram, he will have very little time to prosecute his canvass in East Worcestershire, although he will probably arrive before the election actually takes place, as the county elections are fixed at later dates than those in boroughs. Sir Richard seems to have had some private information as to the date of dissolution some time ago; for in a second address published this week, and dated "Bombay, Feb. 10," he tells the electors of Worcestershire that he hears from his friends in England "a rumour that Parliament is likely to be dissolved at Easter." He goes on to say that he should fail in his public duty if he were to leave the Government of Bombay before the arrival of his successor, but that on that gentleman's arrival, when he can honourably leave Bombay, he will not lose an hour in paying his respects to the electors, as a candidate for their support. If an early dissolution should make it impossible for him to fulfil this intention, he trusts he may without presumption indulge a hope that the zeal of his friends will have compensated for his absence. The two Liberal candidates, Mr. G. W. Hastings and Mr. W. H. Gladstone, the son of the ex-Premier, issued their addresses yesterday, so that the contest is fairly begun. Mr. Allsopp, Sir R. Temple's colleague in the Conservative side, is no speaker; and as the fight is expected to be a close one, probably representations have been made to Sir R. Temple which have induced him to alter his intentions as to the date of his departure from Bombay.

A PRIVATE letter from England states—"Sir Richard Temple will arrive too late to take part in the electoral campaign, but his seat is safe." The following paragraph taken from the *Daily News* would seem to show that Mr. W. H. Gladstone is not going to contest *East* but *West* Worcestershire :—

WORCESTERSHIRE (WEST).—Mr. W. H. Gladstone and Mr. G. W. Hastings have written to the Droitwich Liberal Executive announcing their intention of contesting the two seats against the present Conservative members for the division.

This may, however, be a clerical error on the part of the *Daily News*.

A CORRESPONDENT says:—The appointment of Sir James Fergusson, Sir R. Temple's successor, is only formally gazetted this evening (March 12th) Sir James was presented to the Queen "on being appointed Governor of Bombay" at the levée held by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. His Military Secretary will be Lieut. Colonel Henry Hardinge Denne Stracey, of the Scots Guards.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF is expected to arrive at Simla about the 3rd or 4th of next month, his Peshawur trip being definitely given up.

AS soon as adequate building accommodation can be secured at Simla the amalgamation of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's departments under the Chief of the Staff will be completed. Colonel C. C. Johnson will for the remainder of his term of office act as Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the army.

THE Allahabad paper recently told a thrilling story of public devotion as exhibited by Surgeon General Ker-Innes, C.B., in resigning his appointment as head of the administration of the Medical Department in India before his full term of service was over, simply that the reforms recently introduced into that department might be more effectually carried out by the new head of it, Surgeon General Crawford. Here was devotion truly to be admired—the sweets of office, and high pay, with Simla for six months sacrificed to the work of reorganization. It is no wonder that the Allahabad paper burst forth into encomia; and canonized this martyr to duty. The picture painted is so glorious that it seems almost a pity to destroy it. However, in the interests of truth, it is necessary to mention that the provisions of an inexorable Royal Medical Warrant render it absolutely necessary that an officer, however distinguished and however willing he may be to brave an Indian climate, and draw its pay must, *bon gré, mal gré*, retire on attaining the age of sixty years. This age the gallant Surgeon General, who has just retired, attained a few months ago, and notwithstanding that "age had not withered his infinite variety," the terms of the warrant could not be evaded.

A SIMLA correspondent writes that the early advent of the hot weather in the plains has driven up to the hills a large number of people unable to stand the almost intolerable and certainly unseasonable heat of Northern India, so that there is every prospect of an early season. Lady Lytton arrives on the 5th proximo, Sir John and Lady Strachey have already arrived, and during the current week most heads of departments will have opened their offices. His Excellency the Viceroy is not expected to arrive until about the 16th April. After interviewing the Maharaja of Kashmir at Amballa, Lord Lytton will proceed to Simla by easy stages. Spending a day at Pinjore, near Kalka, the beautiful garden house of H. H. the Maharaja of Puttiala, H. E. proceeds to Dhurmpore, where he stays at night, passing on from there to Srinagar, where he will stay for two or three days. The Legislative Council will not, it is believed, commence its summer session till about the first week of May next.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 12.

AFTER all the speculation and gossip about the probable date of the dissolution which has been going on for many months, the final announcement came at last at an unexpected moment. Four months ago I stated that I had heard on excellent authority that it was the intention of the Government to have a brief session of Parliament this year and dissolve in the spring. For the first week or two of this session everything seemed to be in harmony with this resolve—the meagre character of the Queen's Speech, the early period at which the estimates were introduced and the votes in supply hurried on, and the absence of any measures of importance which were likely to occupy much time in getting through the House, all seemed to point to an early winding up of the session. Then came the Obstruction resolutions, and the failure to entrap the Liberal leaders into giving the Ministry a colourable pretext for going to the country with a protest against a combination of Liberals and Home Rulers. After this the rumours of an early dissolution suddenly subsided, and at the end of last week there was a very general impression that Ministers had resolved to go on until the autumn. The Easter holidays were fixed, arrangements for the Budget made, committees appointed, and all the ordinary machinery of Parliament for the first time this session, actually set in motion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was on Thursday last week to have brought in a bill for the disposal of the six vacant seats, but the order not being reached until a late hour in the evening, he postponed the measure for a day or two; the Home Secretary had brought in his bill for the purchase of the London water companies; and a Census Bill and other Government measures had been promised. When the House met on Monday evening, no thoughts of an impending dissolution appeared to exist in the minds of hon. members on either side of the House, and one or two questions were answered by Ministers without any clue being given to what was coming. Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to "make a few remarks," and in a few minutes the House learned that the Cabinet, after considering the relative convenience of three periods—Easter, Whitsuntide, and the autumn—for having a general election, had decided in favour of the former, and that Parliament would therefore adjourn on the 23rd inst., and be dissolved on the following day, so as to make it possible for the new Parliament to meet early in May. Lord Hartington being away in the country hunting, Mr. Foster immediately rose, expressed the satisfaction with which he had heard the announcement of Sir S. Northcote, and promised that the Opposition would do all in their power to facilitate the winding up of the necessary business; and then hon. members rushed out into the lobby to telegraph to their constituents, and for two or three hours the clerks at the little telegraph office in the lobby had a hard time of it. An excited crowd of hon. members of both parties scrambled for the telegraph forms which were tossed out over their heads by the lucky persons who were in the front rank; and many hon. gentlemen might be seen writing messages on the top of their hats. In the course of the evening 600 or 700 telegrams were despatched, the bulk of them between five and six o'clock. The dissolution was also announced in the House of Lords by Lord Beaconsfield in very brief terms, but in that decorous assembly the few peers present received the news without any indication of feeling.

The cause of this apparently sudden decision is not very clear. Rumour attributes it to the disfavour with which Mr. Cross's Water Bill was received. On all hands the bargain concluded with the water companies by the Home Secretary was condemned as unfair to the taxpayers of the metropolis, and Ministers, it is said, were warned that if the bill were pressed every Metropolitan constituency would be lost to their candidates. To have dropped the bill would, however, have discredited the Ministry on the eve of a general election, and therefore the knot was cut by resolving on an instant dissolution. These rumours come chiefly, however, from the enemy's camp. The explanation given by the Ministerialists is that the Government saw their way to a not unpopular Budget, and thinking that, on the whole, Easter was, as Sir S. Northcote said, the most convenient time for a general election, resolved on immediate action. The matter was probably first discussed on Saturday, when a Cabinet Council was held at the House of Lord Salisbury, who is still an invalid, and finally decided on Monday afternoon at a Council held at the same place. The secret was, however, so well kept that not even the members of the administration outside the Cabinet had the slightest inkling of what was coming when the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to speak.

The whole country is, of course, now absorbed in the preparations for the coming contest, which bids fair to be the severest known to the present generation. A considerable number of members remained in town to hear the Budget statement last night, but to-day they are leaving in shoals to prosecute their canvas in their respective constituencies. The remaining business of the session will be disposed of with great rapidity. The Land Bills, the Bankruptcy Bill, the Criminal Code Bill, the London Water Bill, and the Six Seats Bill are all thrown over; the army and navy estimates are substantially passed; a three months' vote on account will be taken for the Civil Service, and the only measure requiring discussion is the Corrupt Practices Bill, which will, no doubt, be summarily disposed of. The newspapers are flooded with party manifestoes, election addresses, and announcements of electioneering movements, but as yet there have not been many speeches of importance. There will, however, be plenty of these next week. The first manifesto published was that of Lord Beaconsfield, which appeared in Tuesday's paper in the form of a letter to the Duke of Marlborough. Ireland and foreign policy are the only topics on which it touches. The Premier hopes that "all men of light and leading" will resist the attempt to sever the constitutional tie which unites Ireland to Great Britain; and he apparently endeavours to connect the Liberals with this attempt by referring to "some" who favour a "policy of decomposition" in respect to our colonies, and the "disintegration of the United Kingdom." "The power of England and the peace of Europe," the Premier declares, "will largely depend upon the verdict of the country." "Peace," he says, rests on the presence, not to say the ascendency of England in the Councils of Europe," and even now the "doubt supposed to be inseparable from popular election," arrests her influence, and is a main reason for not delaying an appeal to the national voice. Sir Stafford Northcote's and Lord Hartington's addresses did not appear until yesterday, the Liberal leader's not having been completed until after a meeting of the chiefs of the Liberal party held at Devonshire House on Wednesday. Mr. Gladstone waited until he had heard the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget speech, and his address to the electors of Midlothian did not appear until this morning.

Sir Stafford Northcote's address is brief and mainly apologetic, defending the policy of the Ministry in its various aspects, and claiming for it the credit of having reduced the National Debt by 18 millions, although taxation is lighter now than in almost any year since the accession of the Government to power, and they have had to incur the expense of defending English interests in three quarters of the globe. Lord Hartington's address is a much longer document, and of a much more combative tone. He denies that there is any ground for the Premier's insinuations that the Liberal party favour the disintegration of the Empire and says that he believes the demand for Home Rule to be impracticable, and it must be met with firm resistance combined with the proof that the Imperial Parliament is "able and willing to grant every just demand of the Irish people for equal laws and institutions." He attacks both the foreign and home policy of the Government, says that their policy in Eastern Europe was frustrated, and that the "ascendency of England," although claimed in circulars, was "surrendered in secret conventions." He condemns the action of the Government both in South Africa and Afghanistan, and asserts that the maintenance of the just influence of England in Europe has been pursued by the Liberal party "with at least as much sincerity, and certainly with more success, than has attended the policy of the present administration." The domestic policy of the Government, his lordship asserts, has resulted in "stagnation in internal reforms and financial confusion;" and he concludes by asking support for the Liberal party on the ground that "while upholding the power of the empire, securing the safety of our own country, and maintaining its possessions they will engage in no policy of disturbance or uncalled for annexation."

Mr. Gladstone's address is, as was to be expected, an unqualified declaration of war against the Ministry. The right honorable gentleman, indeed, appears to be entering into the contest *con amore*, and although he refers in his address to his "three score years and ten" the burden does not seem to press very heavily upon him. He spoke this afternoon in the House on Mr. Fawcett's motion against saddling India with the whole expense of the Afghan war; he promises a criticism on Monday of Sir Stafford Northcote's Budget, and although he is to commence his election campaign in Midlothian next Wednesday, he has so much superabundant energy that he is going to address an election meeting in Marylebone to-night, in his capacity of an elector of that borough. Last night he appeared in the House with a red flower in his coat, and he has seemed since Monday to be in a state of restless excitement, as eager for the fray as a warhorse who "scents the battle from afar." In his address—Mr. Gladstone, like most of the Liberal candidates—takes the Premier's manifesto as his text. The "dark allusions to the repeal of the Union and the abandonment of the colonies" are, he asserts, "terrifying insinuations" meant to hide from view the acts of the Ministry, and their effect upon the character and condition of the country. He then repeats briefly the indictment against the Ministry with which every one is now familiar, and as to "the ascendency in the councils of Europe" spoken of by the Premier, Mr. Gladstone says we may judge of that by "our ascendency in the councils of Turkey, where we recently demanded the dismissal of a minister who has not only been retained in office, but selected for special honours."

Among the other manifestoes issued is one by Mr. Shaw, the leader of the Home Rule Parliamentary party, who strongly condemns Lord Beaconsfield's letter to the Duke of Marlborough, and charges him with raising false issues tending to excite the worst passions of the ignorant. He denies that Home Rule means the dismemberment of the Empire, charges the Premier with sending forth his party to the constitutional struggle with a lien their right hand, and calls upon the Irish people to answer the "insulting missive" of the Prime Minister by returning an overwhelming majority pledged to a satisfactory settlement of the land question. The committee of the Home Rule confederation of Great Britain have also issued a violent manifesto against Lord Beaconsfield, accusing him of endeavouring to retrieve his mistakes and obtain a new term of office by "sowing dissension and hatred between Englishmen and Irishmen," and calling upon the Irish to "vote against Benjamin Disraeli" as the mortal enemy of their country and their race. It is stated that the Home Rule leaders have come to the resolution to advise their friends not to exact the old of Home Rule pledge from Liberal candidates in England and Scotland, but to throw their whole energies into the return of a Liberal majority. This is the reply of the Home Rulers to Lord Beaconsfield's letter, and it will remove a serious obstacle in the path of Liberal candidates in several constituencies.

There are, it is stated, already about 900 candidates in the field for the 652 seats which have to be filled, and the number of constituencies in which contests will take place is expected to be at least 300. Among the candidates are no less than 113 lawyers—52 Conservatives, 58 Liberals, and three Home Rulers. Several well-known members of the present Parliament will not seek re-election. Among them are Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Edward Jenkins, Sir James Elphinstone, Sir Thomas Bazley, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Farley Leith, Sir Wm. Fraser, and Capt. Bedford Pim. Among members of former Parliaments who do not at present possess seats, but are now seeking election, are Mr. E. P. Bouverie, Mr. Butler Johnstone, Mr. R. N. Fowler, Mr. J. D. Lewis, Sir Charles Read, Mr. Alfred Illingworth, Mr. Albert Grant, and Mr. J. W. Malcolm. The new candidates for Parliamentary honours include the names of Mr. John Morley and Sir Arthur Hobhouse, at Westminster; Professor Thorold Rogers, and Mr. A. Cohen, Q. C. at Southwark; Professor Bryce, in the Tower Hamlets; Mr. J. Gibson Bowles, at Banbury; Major Barnaby, at Birmingham; Mr. W. Willis, Q. C., at Colchester; Lord Edward Cavendish, a brother of Lord Hartington, in north Derbyshire; Sir Henry Tyler, at Harwich; Captain Gill, at Nottingham; Sir W. Palliser, at Taunton; and Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr at Rochester. The Tichbornites at Nottingham have put forward the claimant as a candidate, but it is not very likely that even the "Nottingham Lambs" will be induced to choose that "unfortunate nobleman" as their representative in Parliament. His friend, Dr. Kenealy, offers himself for re-election at Stoke, but he is opposed by a host of candidates. As to the probable result of the elections there are, of course, various conjectures, none of which can be anything more than wild guesses. The Conservatives talk of a majority of 20 or 30; some Liberals expect a majority on their side of 25, others of 12, and some doubt whether they will be able to do more than reduce the Government majority to very small dimensions. The first of the contested elections will probably be held on Easter Monday, and by the end of Easter week a large number of the borough contests will be decided.

One unexpected consequence of the dissolution has been the abandonment of the Volunteer Review, which after much trouble had been taken and considerable expense incurred, it had been arranged to hold at Brighton on Easter Monday. The Volunteer Act of 1863 provides that no volunteer corps is to assemble for drill or any other purpose "between the issue of a writ for the election of a member of Parliament and the termination of the election in any county or borough in the neighbourhood of their head-quarters." As the writs for the elections are to be issued on the 24th, and the review was fixed for the 29th, it was obvious that the War Office had no option in the matter, and although great pressure was brought to bear on the authorities to sanction a departure from the rules, they were necessarily inexorable. The Volunteers are greatly disappointed; and they refuse to be comforted by Colonel Stanley's suggestion that the review may be held at Whitsuntide; because it is more than doubtful whether the Brighton Railway Company would consent to have its best holiday traffic of the whole year upset for the sake of the review. It is very doubtful, therefore, whether there will be a review at all this year.

One person to whom the dissolution will be a pleasant surprise is Mr. Grissell, who is now enduring in Newgate the penalty of setting at defiance the House of Commons. There was so little sympathy felt for him among members of the House, that he ran a chance of remaining in Newgate for two or three months, but as Parliament has no power to order the confinement of offenders against its privileges when it is not itself in session, the last day of the present Parliament will necessarily be the last day of Mr. Grissell's imprisonment, and he will be again free to enjoy that cigar, the deprivation of which he is said to consider the one great grievance of which he has to complain in his present seclusion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget speech last was very wild and unexciting. Nothing could be more simple than his proposals, for he proposes to dispose of the accumulated deficits of this and previous years, amounting to £8,000,000 sterling, by postponing the payment of the money to "a more convenient season," and his famous Sinking Fund is to be sacrificed in order to and in the extinction of the debt—a process which Mr. Gladstone described as the immolation of the Chancellor's own offspring on the altar of political justice. There is to be no new taxation, but a "readjustment of the probate duties," proposed in a bill now before the House, is to yield £700,000 to the revenue. The Budget has fallen rather flat, and will not help the Government at the elections

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

REVIEW AT KABUL.

KABUL, MARCH 30.

A review was held yesterday by Sir Frederick Roberts in honour of Mr. Lyall. About nine thousand men marched past. The total of the field force now stationed in and about Kabul amounts to eleven thousand seven hundred and twenty-three men.

The total of the field force holding the communications between Kabul and Jamrud amounts to twelve thousand five hundred and eight men.

MR. LYALL'S VISIT TO LATABUND.

Mr. Lyall leaves to-morrow for Latabund where he expects to arrive on the 5th proximo.

THE ATTACK ON FORT BATTYE.

Measures are being concerted for punishing the two tribes, whose forces, numbering in all seven hundred men, made the late attack on Fort Battye.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF CHIEFS AT SHERPUR.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 30.

KABUL, March 28.—The Logar Mullicks reached Sheikhabar *en route* to Maidan. The Chiefs with the Mustaufi leave Lungar by the Ghazni road at once, and reach Maidan to-morrow. They will probably come to Sherpur to discuss future arrangements.

A small number of men, each carrying two or three Sniders, have passed through Lughman to Kohistan.

ENLISTING HAZARAS.

Sixty sepoys of the Amir's army have reached Babakuchkar with the express intention of coming to Sherpur to enlist in our native regiments. Leave has been given to enlist Hazaras.

MAHOMED JAN'S DEFEAT.

Syed Mir Khan is at Istalif, with only 400 men with him, news of Mahomed Jan's defeat by the Hazaras having caused large desertions. Syed Mir spread a report that Abdul Rahman was coming to Charikar with several thousand men. He did this in order to keep up the spirits of the Kohistanis.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE SICK AND WOUNDED AT KABUL.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

KABUL, March 29.—The last detachment of 42 sick and wounded British soldiers left on the 29th. A parade of all the troops has been held.

GENERAL GOUGH'S BRIGADE.

General Gough's Brigade would move into Siah Sung camp on the 30th.

FINING THE KHUGANIS.

A fine of 5,000 rupees will be levied on the Khuganis responsible for the attack on Fort Battey.

MR. LYALL.

Mr. Lyall leaves Kabul on the 1st.

COLLAPSE OF THE ZAMINDAWAR REBELLION.

From Kandahar it is reported that the petty rebellion in Zamindawar has collapsed. The sirdars' troops lost 24 killed and 69 wounded. They have received ample supplies of caps and ammunition. The rebels' loss was more severe.

SHERE ALI.

Sirdar Shere Ali has decided not to accompany Sir Donald Stewart to Khelat-i-Ghilzai, but will send his brother.

THE MOVE ON KHELAT.

The First Brigade marched from Kandahar for Khelat on the 29th via Arghastan Valley.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN SHOWERS.

Captain Showers was murdered when *en route* from Dergai to Quetta, it is believed, by treachery through having trusted to Parizai Kakars to take him by short route to Quetta. He had left his escort, all but fifteen, behind. His party was fired into by thirty men concealed at a difficult part of the road.

TERMINATION OF THE NAGA DISTURBANCE.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam telegraphs that the Nagas have all submitted, and that the General has occupied the position. The expedition may now be closed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Yesterday Lord Hartington delivered a speech in which he said that the Liberals, if returned to power, will retire our forces from Afghanistan with the smallest possible loss of credit and the smallest sacrifice of the real interests of India.

MR. PARNELL.

A meeting of an uproarious character took place yesterday at Wexford, at which Mr. Parnell was present, and at which he was attacked and maltreated.

MACAO.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a letter stating that China claims the colony of Macao.

THE JESUITS.

PARIS, MARCH 29.

The French Government have issued the anticipated decrees, dissolving the Society of Jesuits in France and expelling its foreign members.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, MARCH 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 30, 6-35 A. M.

French Mail Steamer Ava from China arrived.

MADRAS, MARCH 30, 9-16 A. M.

I. G. Steamer Tenasserim left for Bombay at 8.

GALLE, MARCH 30, 8-20 A. M.

Mail Steamer Nizam from Bombay arrived.

OWING to the great pressure upon our space, we are compelled to hold over the *London Gazette* which arrived by yesterday's mail.

YESTERDAY a requisition signed by twenty-one members of the Corporation was sent in to the Chairman of that body, the Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik, asking him to call a meeting to discuss the reservoir case. The 9th April has been accordingly fixed for the meeting. As we explained yesterday it was settled already that the matter was to come before the Corporation for discussion, so that the requisition was a matter of supererogation.

THE apprehended scarcity of Tulsi water during the present hot season was mentioned at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Town Council. The Municipal Commissioner asked for sanction to a payment of Rs. 1,166 from surplus cash balance for laying water pipes and putting up water posts at Sion and Mahim for watering roads. Mr. Raghoonath N. Khote thought they had better not water roads at such distant places as Sion and Mahim when there was not enough water for the drinking purposes of the inhabitants of the city. Mr. D. [illegible] Framjee thought that the whole subject of the water supply would soon have to be reconsidered. When the Tulsi works were first started, they were promised a plentiful supply of water for drinking purposes, for watering the roads, and for everything else, even including the new drainage scheme; and now they found they had not enough good water for drinking. The Municipal Commissioner stated it was "utterly ridiculous to talk of a water famine" when they had two lakes, one of which alone (Vehar) could provide water for all Bombay except Malabar Hill. He was at Tulsi the other day and found there was 25 feet of water; and as they were using a little under a foot a week the quantity in the lake would answer their wants until the approach of the monsoon. Mr. Kirkham said he was very glad to hear from the Commissioner an emphatic denial of the statement, made orally and in print, to the effect that Tulsi lake was little better than a puddle. Mr Nowrojee feared that the 25 feet measurement spoken of by the Municipal Commissioner must have been in the deepest part of the Tulsi lake, and that it could scarcely be a correct measurement. Mr. Dosabhoy felt a strong presentiment that the Tulsi lake would in the end turn out to be the Tulsi "tea-cup." Sir Frank Souter remarked that they must accept the Commissioner's assurance against a possible scarcity of water; and on his motion, seconded by Mr. Mandlik, the sanction asked for by the Commissioner was granted, the resolution being carried by a majority of votes.

THE enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the Chevalier Grondona was continued yesterday before the Coroner, when Dr. Barbavara, the medical gentleman who was with Dr. Lorigicla the whole time and assisted throughout in all the measures adopted for the recovery of Mr. Grondona, was examined, as counsel did not appear in time to go on with the cross-examination of Dr. Lorigicla. His evidence was similar to that of the latter gentleman, though not quite so detailed. The report of yesterday's proceedings is held over.

FROM the 3rd of April next, Parts I., IV. and V. of the *Gazette of India*, and the weather and crop report, will be published at Simla.

THE Council of the Governor-General will assemble at Simla on the 5th of April next.

QUARTER-ANNA post cards, bearing an impressed stamp "On H. M.'s Service," are to come into use after the 1st April, for official inland correspondence. The postage on foreign post cards for transmission, *via* Brindisi or through the United Kingdom, will, after the same date also, be 2½ annas.

THE appointment of Mr. W. B. Jones, Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, as Resident at Hyderabad, *vice* Colonel Sir J. B. Meade, proceeding on privilege, is gazetted. Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Bell, Judicial Commissioner, officiates for Mr. W. B. Jones, and Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Bushby, officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, for Lieut.-Colonel Bell.

A CALCUTTA contemporary says that for the first time in the history of the English Church in India, what was termed an Agony service was held at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, on the 26th ult. In the Muzagon Church, however, which is highly ritualistic, the seven-hours, service, on Good Friday, has been celebrated for some years past ever since the "Cowley Fathers" have had charge of that parish.

DURING the absence of the Viceroy from Calcutta, this hot season, Government will have an Officiating Secretary, in the Military Department, at Calcutta, and Colonel W. M. Lees, Deputy Secretary, has been gazetted to the post. All correspondence about furlough and leave, promotion and retirement, pay and allowances, medals, clothing, and such reports and returns as are not wanted specially at Simla, are to be sent to Calcutta. He will also have charge of that portion of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, which is left at Calcutta.

H. E. THE VICEROY has been pleased to confer upon Sirdar Singh Jagirdar of Katahra, in the District of Jhansi, the title of "Raja Bahadur," and upon Subadar Huzoora Singh, commanding the Infantry of the Rewah State, the title of "Rai Bahadur" as personal distinctions. Mr. Trambaklal Shivlal, late 2nd class, 1st grade, Subordinate Judge at Dholka, has also had conferred upon him the title of "Rao Saheb" as a personal distinction.

THE wine merchants at Goa have memorialized His Majesty the King of Portugal to refund to them the difference in the rate of Custom duty which has been charged according to the high tariff lately introduced, although the wines were imported long before the execution of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty.

RUMOURS are circulated that His Excellency the Governor General of Goa is returning to Portugal shortly.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of H. M.'s. Government, the appointment of Mr. Walter Hilbert as Vice-Consul for Denmark, at Moulmein, is recognized.

IT has been ruled by the Governor-General in Council, in supersession of a former notification, that an Uncovenanted officer, proceeding from one appointment in the public service to another, is not entitled to travelling allowance unless he is permitted to draw pay or acting allowance for the period of transit.

IN a notification which appears in the *Gazette of India* H. E. the Viceroy accepts the resignation by the Hon'ble E. C. Morgan of his office of additional member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

THE writer of the *Englishman's* "Week," in discussing the news from Kandahar, while up on the subject of fanatical murders, suggests that in all cases, whether a prisoner is sentenced to be hanged or transported, a flogging in some public place, should also be thrown in. There is no martyrdom or crown of glory that can be, by any twisting of the texts of the Koran, attached to a good sound flogging, and if done effectually in public, there is little doubt that it would have a deterrent effect, especially upon the boys who have lately begun to aspire to eternal bliss by the murder of a Feringhee.

IN criticising Colonel Malleson's book on "Herat" the *Saturday Review* says:—"It is one barely worth serious notice. The grammar is on a par with the argument; as, for example, where we are told that 'the eternal law which decrees that commerce shall find the quickest and cheapest route.... which, when the route by the Cape of Good Hope was discovered, abandoned the time-honoured markets of Venice.' It seems to be an eternal law that our author's books are to be full of fustian and bad English.

THE order of the Madras Government respecting the re-organization of the Neilgherry Commission, which was recently ordered to be held in abeyance for the present, will, it is stated, come into effect so soon as the rescinding by the local legislature of the Madras Act I. of 1868 can be effected. The Madras Government were desirous of introducing from the 1st April next the new form of administration into the Neilgherry District, but nothing could be done while this Act remained in force. Steps will, however, soon be taken in the Legislative Department to introduce a bill for cancelling the Act. Mr. C. A. Galton proceeded to Ootacamund on the 25th on special duty, in connection, it is supposed, with the contemplated changes in the revenue administration of the Neilgherry District.

ONE consideration, understands the *Pioneer*, which has operated with the Government of India to induce the abandonment of the programme by which the Commander-in-Chief was to have gone to Peshawur, was this:—If, at this late stage of the war, he had gone to the front, the impression with the people of England might have been that the situation was held to be growing more serious than formerly. Apprehension of various kinds might have arisen, and it might have been conjectured that the Government of India had seen reason to distrust the discretion of its commanders now in the field. Such misconceptions would, of course, have been distressing; so, on the whole, it seemed better His Excellency should not take the command. And, at any rate, as promoting general contentment, and making things pleasant all round, the theory thus worked out is one of superlative merit.

THE annual revenue report of the Board of Revenue, Madras, for the year ending 30th June 1878, together with the orders of the local Government thereon, have recently been submitted to the Secretary of State. The administration of the land revenue is considered by Lord Cranbrook as, on the whole, eminently satisfactory. In a year, itself of deficiency of crops, depression of trade and general unhealthiness, which immediately succeeded the famine, the land in occupation exceeded by 50,000 acres the occupied area of 1874-75, while the total land revenue demand was 8 lacs in excess of the average demand before the famine, and fell short of it only by 2½ lacs, when remissions are deducted. The collections within the year were 404 lacs, only 10·2 per cent. short of the total demand in a normal year, and, adding collections up to the end of March, were about 525 lacs; that is, 7½ lacs more than the usual demand were actually realised under most unfavourable circumstances. These facts, the Secretary of State considers, testify at once to a remarkable development of the power of the agricultural classes to resist and recover from the effects of unfavourable seasons, and to the energy of the Board of Revenue and of the officers under their control in realising the dues of the State. The realisations during the year under all heads of revenue amounted to 844½ lacs, while about 128 lacs of the balance were recovered within the next nine months. In concluding his remarks, the Secretary of State conveys his thanks to the Board of Revenue, both on account of their successful administration during the year 1877-78 and for the valuable report in which they have communicated its results to the Madras Government.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* states:—There is a strong impression that Dr. Russell has seriously overstated the case against the troops in South Africa. Though Sir Garnet Wolseley's explanations are by no means satisfactory, and possess the usual official ring, signs are not wanting that Dr. Russell has exaggerated the offences of the young soldiers, and that one of the prime objects of attack was the short service system, of which he is known to be a violent opponent.

THE same correspondent, speaking of Sir James Fergusson's appointment as Governor of Bombay, says it has caused some surprise there, chiefly because Sir James Fergusson's principal qualification is the fact that he is a Tory. He has had considerable official experience for a few months as Under-Secretary for India, and more recently in South Australia and in New Zealand; but he has never struck anyone as being more than of average ability. The position which has just been conferred upon him will remove him from Ayrshire, where he was standing in the Conservative interest, and the remuneration of his post will be a very welcome addition to his income.

AN English journal announces that the order that men serving in India may engage for a further term of service here with a bounty, but no pension, has not been responded to. Out of 3,000 men eligible for such re-engagement but 300 have re-engaged. As a further inducement to soldiers to serve in India the Government have lately increased the cost of the malt liquor supplied in the canteens 33 per cent.

A WRITER in the *Whitehall Review* is able to state upon undeniable authority that the real reason which precipitated the approximate dissolution of Parliament was the hitch which occurred in the conduct of the Metropolis Water Works Purchase Bill; so powerful were the interests, and so united the section which was opposed to the Bill that it was broadly intimated that were it carried to a successful issue the metropolitan boroughs one and all would fail to support the Government at the coming election.

THE state of Russia, observes the *World*, is producing its natural effect even in Asia. China is assuming a bolder attitude, and the terms respecting Kuldja agreed to last year at Livadia are likely to be disavowed. A private telegram sent from China, by those who have the best information at their command, has just reached London to the effect that the relations between the Celestials and the Russians have a very threatening appearance, and that orders to commence active hostilities will probably soon be sent from Pekin.

AMERICAN patriotism or jealousy—for now-a-days the terms are almost synonymous—may in some degree affect the interests of India. As most people are aware M. De Lesseps has a scheme for piercing with a canal the Isthmus of Panama. Such a canal would divert a great deal of trade from the Indian seas to the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific so that the action of the American Government in declining to have any concern with M. De Lesseps's project, to some extent affects India. The only reason which the American Government appear as yet to have advanced in opposition to the scheme is simply this—that the project is not an American one, and that to support it would be unpatriotic. It is probable, however, that before long Brother Jonathan will light upon some member of his own family who is willing or able to divide the narrow neck of land in question.

WE understand that the proprietary of the circus company have sustained a heavy pecuniary loss by the death of two performing elephants, destined for Mr. J. W. Megers, proprietor of the American circus, Crystal Palace, London, which were recently shipped by them from Calcutta to England in the S. S. City of Mecca. The two elephants were purchased by Mr. Wilson at great expense in Moulmein last year, and were selected from a very large number for the intelligence and dexterity with which they used to lift enormous logs of timber for the purpose of stacking. They died on the voyage before the vessel reached Suez.

THE *Daily News'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the refusal of the French Government to surrender Hartmann has given great satisfaction at Berlin. If Hartmann, whether or not guilty of the Moscow crime, is a Socialist, the Germans can hardly complain that France has refused him an asylum out of complaisance to Russia. Apparently the panic caused by the desperate conduct of the Russian Nihilists has made German statesmen more than ever of Cromwell's opinion that there is no way to deal with these men but to break them in pieces. The Anti-Socialist law has been worked with no lack of vigour; espionage and deportation have been mercilessly carried into effect. The evil has not been arrested. While German statesmen approve of the persecution of subversive opinion, they cannot in fairness complain if one of its instruments is refused an asylum in France, and receives a polite intimation that the only safe place for him is England.

Vanity Fair hears that great fuss has been made in India over the information which it published in December last relative to the troops in Afghanistan. It appears, that journal states, that all the officers who are supposed to know anything about the matters mentioned have been officially called upon to declare on their honour whether they did or did not write any of the letters quoted. The officers all—with one exception—declined to answer the question. *Vanity Fair* thinks they were undoubtedly right in so acting, and observes that it is hard to imagine with what kind of face the authorities can have asked the question.

MADRAS.

THE CHINGLEPUT-CONGEVERAM LINE.—This branch of the South Indian Railway system is expected to be completed as far as Wallajahbad by May next for the running of trains; and the remainder is to be finished by the end of the year for traffic.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.—The Lord Bishop of Madras held a confirmation service at St. George's Cathedral, on the evening of Thursday last, when fourteen girls of the Military Female Orphan Asylum and two natives, a man and a woman, were admitted to the rite.

RETURN FROM RUMPA.—A Vizagapatam correspondent of a Madras paper writes that on the 19th instant, 300 men under charge of Major Prendergast embarked at Coconada, on board s. s. Himalaya for Vizagapatam. They had been away at Rumpa for about ten months, and they marched into Coconada from Rajamundry, on Saturday. An officer told him that he had been out for eight months, living in tents and native huts, but he had never even seen a rebel, except some who had been made prisoners by the police. He thought, however, that a good many rebels had been shot, of whom no account had been furnished.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. Surat, Commander W. E. Breeze, arrived in harbour yesterday at 12 o'clock noon with the English Mails of the 12th inst. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Pearcey and two children — Major G Young
Mr E B Cope — Mrs J Harrison and infant.
Miss M Jordon — Lieut A W Perry
Miss E M Staples — Lieut H W Guinness
Mrs H Innes — Mrs Gordon
Mr Abbott — Dr Finden
Three Masters Rice — Mrs Hobday and two children

FROM VENICE.

Major and Mrs Crowdy — Mr Robilliard

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Greig — Dr Aitchison
Mr Orr — Mr G Lyall
Miss Simmons — Capt Street
Miss Garstin — Mr J Lichfoot
Mr S Dowd — Mr C W Bolton
Mrs and Miss Tytler — Mrs Gibbons

FROM ADEN.

Surg Waters — Lieut Asst Comy McKenzie
Lieut Cole

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 5TH TO 12TH MARCH INCLUSIVE.)

CABINET Councils, attended by all the Ministers were held on Saturday and Monday at the residence of Lord Salisbury in Arlington-street.

In the House of Lords, on Friday last, on the consideration of the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Bill upon report, Lord Emly complained that Irish guardians of the poor were neglecting their legal duty by entirely leaving the destitute to be aided out of Imperial and charitable funds. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon promised inquiry, and also further action, if necessary, as to the conduct of the boards of guardians inculpated; but censured the reference made to the Chief Secretary's extra-Parliamentary utterance. After some remarks from Lord Kimberley and Lord Cranbrook, the report was agreed to. On Monday Lord Beaconsfield announced that, as soon as the financial statement should been made in the other House, and the necessary measures were passed, the Government would advise the Sovereign to dissolve Parliament. On Tuesday Lord Houghton complained of the exclusion of reporters from executions in gaols, and made a motion on the subject, which was negatived after a short discussion. Last night the Ancient Monuments Bill was read a second time after some discussion and referred to a Select Committee. The Beer Dealers' Retail Licences Bill was also read a second time, and the Indian Salaries and Allowances Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons on Friday last, Sir W. Lawson moved a resolution for giving the ratepayers the option of prohibiting the opening of public-houses in their several districts. The motion was rejected on a division by 248 to 134. On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made an announcement respecting the dissolution similar to that made by the Premier in the other House. He also intimated that he hoped all the requisite preliminary arrangements would be completed in time to enable the constitutional appeal to be taken at Easter. Mr. W. H. Smith afterwards brought forward the Navy Estimates, and the vote for men, together with sums on account of all the other votes, was agreed to. On Tuesday Mr. Cross withdrew his Water Bill. Sir J. McKenna moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the unequal incidence of Imperial taxation in the three kingdoms. Mr. O'Connor Power seconded the motion, which was opposed by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson on behalf of the Government, and ultimately rejected on a division by 58 to 36. On Thursday night the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget. He reckoned that there would be a deficit on the year 1879-80 of £3,340,000. The expenditure for the coming financial year he estimated at £81,486,472, and the revenue at £81,560,000. But, taking into account an expected addition to the Probate duties, he anticipated a probable surplus of £774,000. He then explained his proposals for meeting the accumulated deficits caused by war expenditure, the combined effect of which would be to raise the expenditure for 1880-81 to £82,675,972 and the income to £82,260,000, leaving a surplus of £184,028. A desultory conversation followed, and the usual formal resolutions were agreed to.

Lord Beaconsfield, in view of the General Election, has issued a political manifesto, in the form of a letter addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in which he defines the issues about to be determined by the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Hartington have published their addresses to the electors of North Devon and North-East Lancashire respectively, and active preparations for the coming struggle are being made throughout the kingdom.

Mr. Tyssen-Amherst was elected without opposition for West Norfolk, in the room of the late Sir W. Bagge, on Monday.

On Saturday, while a party of officers of the Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers were practising at Irvine, a shell accidentally burst, wounding eight of their number, including Lieut.-Colonel Watson, who has since died.

A fearful boiler explosion occurred at the Glasgow Ironworks on Friday, by which 24 of the workmen lost their lives, and many more were seriously injured.

Four workmen were killed and two others badly injured, near Montrose, on Friday, by the accidental explosion of some dynamite intended to be used for blasting purposes at a railway cutting. Money has been in much better demand all the week, and the discount rate is now fully up to 3 per cent. The stock markets were firm all round until the announcement of the speedy dissolution of Parliament, which caused a general reaction. There has been no recovery, and at the last the tendency in all departments was very flat. Consols were at one time down to 97⅛, but they closed exceptionally firm at 98 sellers for money.

OBITUARY.—Dowager Lady Scourfield; Lady Burrell; Lady Charlotte Bacon; Viscomte de Roquefeuil; Clement Francis, M. A.; J. Martin, late M. P.; W. Leslie, late M. P.; Com. J. R. Amherst, R. N.; C. M. Douglas, J. P. and D. L. for Co. Down; J. Partridge, D. L. and J. P. for Hereford; Lieut. Col. A. F. Pickard, C. B.

The French Government have refused to surrender the prisoner Hartmann, on the ground that neither the identity nor the culpability of the accused had been sufficiently established. Under the orders of the Minister of the Interior, Hartmann was escorted to Dieppe, and, it is said, embarked for England.

The animated debate in the French Senate upon the 7th article of the Free Education Bill, directed against Jesuit teaching, has resulted in the rejection of the clause by a majority of 148 to 129.

The German Reichstag have discussed the proposed prolongation of the Socialist Law, and ultimately resolved to submit the measure to a Committee of 14 members.

The Council of Ministers at Constantinople have, it is stated, decided to effect large reductions in official salaries, and other measures of retrenchment have also been resolved upon.

The betrothal of the Archduke Rudolph, Prince Imperial of Austria, to the Princess Stephanie Clotilde, second daughter of the King of the Belgians, has been officially announced in the Belgian Senate.

One of the 100-ton guns of the Italian turret-ship Duilio burst during experimental practice at Spezia on Saturday, wounding two of her officers and seven men.

China is reported to be making extensive purchases of arms and otherwise preparing for war, in view chiefly of Russian complications.

President Hayes has sent a special message to Congress over-ruling the Monroe doctrine in regard to the Interoceanic Canal scheme, and stating that the United States cannot consent to surrender the control of the canal to any European Power.

At California military precautions continue to be taken against disorder, and large numbers of Chinese workpeople are leaving for the Eastern States.

Mr. Parnell has met with a great reception from a large assemblage of Irishmen at Montreal. It is supposed that his return to Ireland will be hastened on account of the General Election.

The House of Assembly of Nova Scotia has agreed to memorialize the Dominion Government for a share of the Fishery Award for Nova Scotia.

The Berry Ministry in the Colony of Victoria having resigned, a new Cabinet is being formed.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

IN the Commons on March 11th the House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to make the financial statement. Apologizing at the outset for errors inseparable from the inconvenient moment at which circumstances had compelled him to introduce the Budget, Sir Stafford Northcote said that the estimated revenue for the present year was £83,055,000 against an expenditure of £81,155,000, showing a surplus of £1,900,000 which, however, was turned into a deficit of £1,161,000 by a vote of credit of £3,000,000, taken on account of the South African war, but the yield of revenue, he regretted to say, had fallen short of the estimates by about £2,195,000, so that the total deficit for the present year had risen to £3,355,000. With regard to the Supplementary Estimates, he pointed out that those taken for the Civil Service had already been covered by savings, and the cost of the Zulu war, he said, was now pretty definitery ascertained to be £5,138,000, of which £4,396,000 was in the army services, £690,000 in the navy, and £50,000 in civil contingencies. But so far from any new charge being necessary the whole amount had already been provided for in votes of credit and in the ordinary army and navy services, and there was £177,000 to spare. The total amount of the Supplementary Estimates was £1,785,000, but the savings were £1,817,000, so that the savings had more than covered the expenditure. The result of all these operations was a deficit of £3,340,000, which he pointed out was due mainly to a falling revenue. Going into details of this falling revenue, he mentioned that a decrease in spirits alone of £669,000 in Customs and £800,000 in Excise, and the falling-off in malt was £940,000. At the same time the consumption of tea, coffee, and other articles of this kind had not fallen off. Passing next to the figures of the coming year, he thus stated the estimated expenditure of 1880-81:—

Permanent Charge of Debt	£28,000,000
Other Consolidated Fund Charges	2,757,478
Army	15,541,000
Home Charges of Forces in India	1,100,000
Navy	10,492,035
Civil Services	15,436,442
Customs and Inland Revenue	2,816,709
Post Office	3,420,404
Telegraph Service	1,210,786
Packet Service	710,468
Total expenditure	£81,486,472

This, he said, was less than the Exchequer issues of last year by £2,713,528. The revenue of the coming year he stated thus:—

Customs	£19,300,000
Excise	26,140,000
Stamps	11,100,000
Land Tax and House Duty	3,760,000
Income Tax	9,000,000
Post Office	6,400,000
Telegraph Service	1,420,000
Crown Lands	390,000
Interest on Advances on Local Works and Suez Canal Shares	1,250,000
Miscellaneous	3,800,000
Total Revenue	£81,560,000

This was an increase of £600,000 on the Exchequer receipts of 1879-80, and, compared with the expenditure of the year, left a surplus of £74,000, or a practical equilibrium. But the Probate Duties Bill introduced a few days ago he calculated would add £700,000 to the revenue, so that the surplus would be raised to £774,000. Before proceeding further the Chancellor mentioned that a clause had been drawn, which would be inserted in the Budget Bill, to abolish the exemption from the income tax enjoyed by the Civil Service Supply Association without inquiring friendly societies. Proceeding then to deal with the terminable annuities, the Chancellor went at considerable length into details of the movement of the debt, showing that total amount of Funded and Unfunded Debt, and Terminable Annuities on March 31 next would be £778,511,000, and contending that, though there was a net increase of £1,472,000 in the total of Funded and Unfunded Debt since last year, if repayable debt (in which he included local loans, Suez Canal Bonds, and the loan to India) were deducted, as it ought to be, there would be a net diminution in the actual liabilities of £2,872,000. In like manner he showed that since the present Government came into office, notwithstanding the bad times and the war expenditure, the net increase of debt was only £6,268,000; but if the repayable debts were deducted, the result, of couse, would be altogether in the other direction. Of this war expenditure, amounting to £12,285,000—namely, £6,125,000 for the Eastern Question and £6,160,000 on account of South Africa—£8,100,000, he said, had been raised by borrowing. Some portion of this, he anticipated, would be obtained from the colonies; but without taking this at present into account he proceeded to explain how he proceeded to explain how he proposed to deal with it, and at a recapitulation of the operations on the subject of funding debt intended to relieve uneasiness at its apparent growth he explained a scheme by which six out of these light millions would be converted into termin able annuities to last until 1885, when, as he reminded the House, the would be a considerable falling-in of terminable annuities. By an annual payment of £1,400,000 it was calculated that these £6,000,000 would be extinguished in 1885, and he proposed to obtain this by taking the £525,000 now paid under the new Sinking Fund, and to add for five years £800,000 a year to the £28,000,000 which was now the permanent charge of the debt. The combined effect of this operation and the addition to the revenue of the £700,000 Probate Duties would be to increase the expenditure for 1880-81 to £82,675,972, and the income to £82,260,000, thus showing a surplus of income over expenditure of £184,028. In concluding his speech, which lasted an hour and ten minutes, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that the Government felt it to be their duty to do nothing to impede the revival of trade, had he trusted there was a prospect of better times.

NEW RETIREMENT WARRANT.

THE following Royal Warrant makes important modifications in the reckoning of service and retirement of combatant officers of the Army:—

VICTORIA R.—Whereas we consider it desirable to amend the regulations for the retirement of combatant officers of our regular forces, and to make certain other provisions as to the reckoning of their service;

Our will and pleasure is that Articles 87 to 90, 1,161, 1,163, and 1,165 to 1,167 of our Warrant of May 1, 1878, and Articles 87*a*, 117*a*, and 130*b*, added by our Warrant of Sept. 6, 1878, be cancelled, and that the following articles, together with the additional articles—viz., 23*A*, 88*a*, 88*b* 90*a*, 90*b*, 1,175*a*, and 1,175*b* which shall be administered and interpreted with our said Warrants of May 1 and Sept. 6, 1878, be the sole and standing authority on the matters herein treated of.

23*A*. A Lieut.-Colonel who shall have been placed on half-pay, otherwise than for his own convenience or on account of his demerit, and who shall subsequently be employed on full-pay, and complete the service qualifying him for the rank of colonel, shall have his commission as colonel so antedated that such half-pay service shall count towards the five years' service, under Article 23 (*f*), or the eight years' service, under Article 23 (*g*), after which he would be eligible for the rank of colonel.

87. Full-pay service only shall reckon towards promotion and towards voluntary retirement, except in the cases of officers promoted from the ranks provided for in Articles 116, 120, 121, and 122, and as provided in Articles 88*a*, and 88*b*.

88. Half-pay service and leave of absence with or without pay, shall reckon towards the period on completion of which an officer shall be liable to removal from a regiment or corps.

88*a*. An officer placed on half-pay on account of ill-health incurred in and by the service, may reckon time on half-pay not exceeding one year as full pay service towards voluntary retirement.

88*b*. An officer placed on half-pay on the reduction of his regiment or corps, or an officer granted promotion to half-pay, may count any time on half-pay, not exceeding two years, as full pay service towards voluntary retirement.

89. The service of an officer shall be reckoned, from the date of his first permanent commission, except in the case of an officer promoted from the ranks. Service rendered before the age of eighteen shall not, however, except as provided in Article 90, reckon towards the period qualifying an officer for retirement (other than on retired full-pay under Article 116, or on half pay under Article 120). Service before the age of twenty, in whatever rank rendered, shall not reckon towards the period after which an officer shall be removed from his regiment, nor towards the period disqualifying an officer for promotion.

90. The one year's service granted to the garrisons which defended Lucknow and the Alumbagh respectively, prior to the advance of any portion of the forces under the late Field-Marshal Lord Clyde, shall reckon as actual service towards voluntary retirement; but it shall not reckon towards the period on the completion of which an officer shall be liable to removal from his regiment, nor towards the period disqualifying an officer for promotion.

90*a*. Service in our Militia after the age of eighteen while embodied, shall, in the case of a combatant officer, who shall enter our regular forces after the date of this our Warrant, reckon towards voluntary retirement, and after the age of twenty, towards the period after which he will be liable to removal from a regiment or corps, and towards the period disqualifying him for promotion, provided he was transferred directly from our Militia to our regular forces without break in the continuity of his service.

90*b*. Service in our Militia after the age of eighteen, while embodied, shall, in case of a combatant officer who entered our regular forces before the date of this our Warrant, reckon towards voluntary retirement, provided he was transferred directly from our Militia to our regular forces without break in the continuity of his service.

1,175*a*. A officer of our Royal (late Indian) Artillery, or our Royal (late Indian) Engineers, who shall retire on a pension under Indian retiring regulations after the following service, viz.:—If a regimental colonel, five years' service in the rank; if a regimental lieutenant colonel, five years' service in the rank; if a regimental major, seven years' service in the rank, and not less than twenty-seven years, service in all above the age of eighteen; if a captain, seven years' service in the rank, and not less than twenty years' service in all above the age of eighteen;—may be granted, in addition to such pension, the extra annuity specified in Article 1,175*b*.

130. An officer who was transferred from our Indian forces to one of the following regiments of our cavalry and infantry, viz., the 19th, 20th, or 21st Hussars, the 101st to the 109th Regt. inclusive, may retire from his regiment upon half pay after completing twenty years' service after the age of eighteen.

1,161. An officer, not of the Coast Brigade of our Royal Artillery, permitted to retire from our army, shall receive upon retirement a gratuity or pension according to the following scale:—(*a*) After twelve years' service, if a lieutenant, captain, or major, a gratuity of 1,200*l*.; after fifteen years' service a gratuity of 1,600*l*.; after eighteen years' service, of 2,000*l*. (*b*.) After twenty years' service, if not above the substantive rank of captain, in addition to half his brevet pay if holding brevet rank for distinguished service in the field:—If aged thirty-eight, a pension of 170*l*. a year; if aged thirty nine, a pension of 185*l*. a year; if aged forty, or upwards, a pension of 200*l*. a year. (*c*) After twenty-three years' service, if a substantive major, or a mounted officer of the Foot Guards:—If aged forty-one a pension of 215*l*. a year; if aged forty two a pension of 230*l*. a year; if aged forty-three, or upwards, a pension of 250*l*. a year. At any time after twelve years' service, a substantive Lieut.-Colonel, other than a captain and Lieut.-Colonel in our Foot Guards, a pension of 250*l*. a year. (*d*) After twenty-seven years' service if a major other than of our Foot Guards, of not less than seven years' service in that substantive rank, or a mounted officer of our Foot Guards of not less than seven year's service as a substantive major, a pension of 260*l*. a year; if aged forty-six, a pension of 280*l*. a year; if aged forty-seven, or upwards, a pension of 300*l*. a year; if a substantive lieut.-colonel a pension of 300*l*. a year. (*e*.) After thirty years' service, if a substantive lieut.-colonel, if aged forty-eight, a pension of 320*l*. a year; if aged forty-nine, a pension of 340*l*. a year; if aged fifty, or upwards, a pension of 365*l*. a year. (*f*.) If a brevet colonel, removed from a regiment, after five years' service as a substantive lieut-colonel, or as regimental major in our Foot Guards, or after completing five years' service as substantive lieut.-colonel on the staff, or at the age of fifty-five, if on 1st, 1877, on half-pay, and qualified to succeed to the establishment of general officers, or if retired under Article 137, a pension of 420*l* a year in the case of an officer of our cavalry or infantry, or of 450*l*. a year in the case of an officer of our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers. (*g*) After forty years' service, an unattached general officer of our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers:—If aged fifty-eight, a pension of 515*l*. a year; if aged fifty-nine, a pension of 550*l*. a year; if aged sixty, or upwards, a pension of 600*l*. a year.

1,163. A captain permitted to retire from our army under Art.99, or major permitted to retire from our army under Art. 100, or 101, shall receive upon his retirement from our Infantry of the Line, a pension not exceeding 259*l*. a year, according to age, and, subject to that limit, equal in value to 3,200*l*. at the full Government commutation rate. In the case of an officer whose service exceeded twenty-five years on Jan. 1, 1878, the limit of 259*l*. a year shall not be enforced. On his retirement from our Household Cavalry or our C

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF JUBBULPORE HEMP.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 31st March, at 5 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Thacker Gocoolsaee Narsonjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. Blaicheck and Co., at the Cotton Green, in the Juths of Sandeejee Sagurjee.

122 bales Jubbulpore hemp of the year's crop.
41 Victoria Bunder in the Juths of Assar Veerjee, Mucadum of Messrs A. Blaicheck and Co.
46 bales Jubbulpore hemp of this year's crop.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer.

A quantity of unserviceable provisions and dead stock, also a number obsolete pattern country carts.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, at 3 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance Stores, consisting of iron bolts and nuts, canvas cuttings and sleeves, leather cuttings, tarpaulins, tin and zinc cuttings, tin and wooden packing cases, iron hoop rope, bamboo rafters and sundry articles.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 33, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office Chowkey, the valuable and handsome carved French polished household furniture, bed-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a small collection of choice plants, &c., the property of Captain T. Toad, Bombay Staff Corps, the same comprises rich silver cut glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruetstand, breakfast companion, toastracks, hot water curry dishes, salvers, claret jugs, table spoons and forks, ivory handled fish knives and forks and mother o'pearl handled dessert knives and forks, table chamber and piano candlesticks and handsomely carved and French polished black wood and wire, wash hand, dressing and writing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room easy, low, and mallet and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, corner toilet stands, screens hatstand, camp cots, wardrobes, chests of drawers, clothes presses, dressing glasses, Brussels and Cashay carpets, Dapier tables and wall lamps, table ornaments, flower vases and pots, pictures, military uniform, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, books, a small collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st April, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room:—

On account and at the risk of Goolam Hossein Kutan.
G H K—1 cane purses ex s. s. "Whampoa."
On account and at the risk of Fazally Abdool-lly
About 1,000 dozen padlocks.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Vally Hajee Khumisee—
H V H K—Paris fancy goods and half thread.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE LANE WITHIN THE FORT.

On SATURDAY next, the 3rd April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee, Cowasjee Adurjee Javeri, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Framjee Ardaseer Mama, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of August, 1872.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the range of buildings consisting of five godowns, two small dwelling-houses, four thatched sheds, and one stable standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, on the west side of Byramjee Hormusjee Lane, containing by admeasurement 681 square yards, and four ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east-partly by the house of Pestonjee Framjee Mama, on the north-partly formerly of Muncherjee Seth, and now of of Fordoonjee Framjee on the north by the dwelling house of the late Pestonjee Framjee, now belonging to Messrs. Framjee Ardaseer Mama, and on or towards the south by that part or portion of the Government buildings lately used as barracks, and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 368 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3 and 4, and the same were formerly and are now in the occupation of H. Clan on and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and other tenants.

SALE OF ROSE DIAMONDS

On MONDAY, the 6th April, at 3 pm, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of whom it may concern—

180 Carats rose diamonds in convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On view from FRIDAY, the 2nd instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 5th April next, at 1 P.M., in the upper Saloons of Messrs. Scoutty and Co., a very valuable collection of "Brie-a-brac," released by a collector of considerable experience and taste, from the most famous districts of Japan, consisting of fans, cabinets, lacquered articles, ivory carvings, bronze ornaments of quaint designs, porcelain ware, &c., &c., forming altogether a collection sold on to be met with; and on TUESDAY, the 6th April, a valuable collection of Oil paintings by Dr. Sylvester, the Honble. Albert Hood and other artists, also Cashmere papiermachi ware, consisting of tea-boys, work-boxes, paper cases, glove boxes, vases, &c., &c., a quantity of chased copper ware, consisting of trays, tea sets, tankards, claret cups, mullniers, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 12th April next, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak-wood richly carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany, semi-grand brass band pianoforte by Soundy and Co., fine oil paintings and table ornaments, handsome large glass fern-house, an English-built 4 seated open carriage by Hooper and Co., London, with a pair of fast-trotting high-caste Grey Australian mares and a set of brass mounted English double harness, a handsome English built strong brougham by W. King & Co., of Long Acre, one very handsome high-caste gray Arab horse, one ditto ditto by Australian riding horse, sets of single and double harness, saddles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-General W. G. Hunter.

On al egnes will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A.M. on the same day.

On THURSDAY, the 29th April next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 136, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak-wood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand piano, brass bound, by Collard and Collard, an English built Canda no fine seated barouche by Tod and Nesa," a handsome English built glass fronted miniature brougham by Black and Son, a handsome English built spring buggy by "Kesterton," a pair of handsome fast trotting Grey Arab horses, a handsome strong grey Arab buggy horse, sets of single and double harness, lady's side saddle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., &c., the property of C. Macdonald, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A.M. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1880.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Very light and strong Vienna solid bent walnut chairs.
Celebrated Reed and Barton's electro-plated ice pitchers of various designs.
Different sizes of superior white counterpans.
A fresh consignment of steel-lock and Musket wire.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1880.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £10,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH,
Liability limited to number of Shares allotted.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION:

ALEXANDER ROGERS, Esq (late Member of Council, Bombay), 18, Chesterfords Gardens, Bayswater, W.
C. J. TOWNLEY, Esq., 4, Holland Park Terrace, W.
MAJOR R. G. BRUCE, 28 Clarges St., W.
W. G. O. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esq., 3 College Villas, Belsize Park, N.W.
M WATSON, Esq., 56, Elgin Crescent Notting Hill, W.
CAPTAIN A. V. L. COMBE (Dorset Militia), Dorchester Premises and Offices of the Society, Porchester House, 63, 65 and 67, Bishop's Road, Bayswater, London.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed to reduce the cost of living, and to supply every description of Provisions, Groceries, Preserved Meats and Fruits, Drugs, Wines, and Spirits, and all articles of Domestic Consumption and General Use to its Members at home and abroad at wholesale prices. The difference between the first cost and that paid by consumers is immense, the latter in many cases being more than double the former. One of the express objects for which this Society is formed is to do away with intervening profits, and by supplying Members at prime cost, to secure for them all those profits in the shape of dividends, and at the same time effect a great reduction in their annual expenditure. This Society is modelled on the principle of the Civil Service Co-operative Stores, and the following Extract from the Press will show what profitable investments their Shares have turned out for the Shareholders. It was stated in sworn evidence before Sir Charles Russell's Select Committee of the House of Commons on Co-operative Stores that the value of the Shares of the Civil Service Supply Co-operative Society, Limited, Capital £4,000 had increased in a few years from 2 per Share to between £17 and £10 ["vide *Times*, July 24th 1879]. The Civil Service Supply Association has been seven months in active. The well-known Journal *Family Fair* states that the Civil Service Supply Association Shares, on which only ten shillings have been paid, now realize £20 to £5 each, and the net profit made in 1878 was sufficient to allow of nearly £7 10s. being placed to the credit of each Shareholder, equal to a dividend of 1,500 per cent. per annum on the amount paid on each share [vide *Family Fair*, May 11th, 1879]. Therefore, judging from the experience of these and other similar Societies, it may be confidently reckoned that not only will shareholders in this Society effect a saving in the prime cost of all articles equal to twenty-five per cent., but that also in the course of two or three years their Shares will be as valuable as those of the before-mentioned Co-operative Societies. For although only a small addition will be made to the wholesale prices paid, cash receipts and a rapid turn-over will enable large profits to be made.

The accounts will be made up half-yearly, and duly audited by Professional Accountants. Out of the net profits a sufficient sum will be set aside to form a Reserve Fund, and the balance will be divided amongst the Shareholders. Deposit Accounts will be opened for the convenience of Members, and sums of £5 and upwards received, against which goods will be supplied as may be required. Catalogues of articles sold at the Stores will be provided, and beneficial arrangements will be made with manufacturers and tradesmen to supply Members with goods not kept in the Stores. The Society will also act as General Agents for its Members residing in the Colonies and India, and will, if required, purchase and sell on commission Stocks and Shares, or buy Furniture, Clothes, Millinery, Clocks, Jewellery, and all other articles not kept in stock. It will also engage passages by Steamer or Sailing Ship, receive or ship Baggage, effect Insurances, &c. In calling the attention of the Public, European and Native, to the above Prospectus, the Directors are desirous of pointing out the opportunities which the establishment of Society will afford for the execution of commissions in England for residents in India and the Colonies, and this not only in the matter of supplying those articles for consumption abroad, but also for the sale in England of articles sent home for that purpose at cheap rates. The names on the Directors list will, it is believed, be sufficient guarantee for the bona fide nature of the undertaking, and that commissions sent home for the purchase of supplies, or articles of any other description, will be executed with the most care and despatch, as well as that the greatest pains will be taken in the sale of articles or foreign produce sent to the Society at the lowest remunerative charges. A Shareholder or Ticketholder of this Society, who may have sufficient funds in deposit or remit with his order for the purpose, will be entitled to have all goods supplied at wholesale prices, with a commission added beyond the actual cost of shipping, freight, and insurance, to Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or ports in the Colonies, as the case may be. The advantage to Officers of Indian or Colonial articles of having their goods exhibited in the show Rooms of a Society, which will be thronged by visitors especially of the well-to-do classes, need hardly be declared upon. Arrangements will be made, as far as practicable, with Agents at the ports of entry, for the despatch of goods up-country, but the Society cannot be responsible for carriage beyond that point. If preferred by parties giving the order goods will be consigned to their agents on the spot. The Society will undertake for its Members, on the most reasonable terms, all kinds of business usually undertaken by Commission Agents, subject to certain regulations, and money will be received on deposit for which interest will be allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The minimum deposit to be £25 and the maximum £500.

2,000 Shares have been reserved for issue in India and the Colonies, and will be issued according to priority of application, on receipt of a remittance of £1 on each Share by Banker's Draft on London or Postal Note Order, or payable at the rate of Rs. 15½ per Share to the Society's Agents, Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. of Bombay and Calcutta, from whom Prospectuses can be obtained. Application for Shares should be made before the 1st of May next in the following form, but no more than 50 Shares will be allotted to any one individual:

To the Directors of the Western District Co-operative Society, Limited, Porchester House, Bayswater, London,

I hereby request you to allot me the number of Shares in the Western District Co-operative Society, Limited I request you to allot me that number of Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me.

Name in full
Rank and address
Ordinary Signature
Date

N. B.—This Advertisement will only be inserted three times

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE.
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY, EX "CLAN LAMONT."

Price, Credit Rs. 17-0, Cash Rs. 16-10.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s Cognac.
Em. Dubois & Co.'s Cognac.
Courvoisier's Cognac.
Three Dagger Brandy.
De St. Marceaux & Co.'s Champagne.
Fisse Thirion & Co.'s Champagne.
Carlton Whisky 5 and 11 years old.

Price lists free on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SOLERA SHERRY.

WE have received, per S. S. "VORTIGERN," a Shipment, for the first time, of the above superior, full-flavoured, old-fashioned, Sherry of undoubted quality; it has a good body, an excellent bouquet, is free from acidity, and is a most useful Wine. Being NINE YEARS old, it has a softness and elegance only to be found in wines of such maturity.

Price, Credit Rs. 30; Cash Rs. 28-12.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Cliequot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Holdsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole	,, 33 8	,, 46 8
STILL HOCKS.		
FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Dehlesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Hatenheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	...
Hochheimer	,, 26 12	...
Ruedesheimer	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	...
*BRANDY.		
Boulestine & Co's	Rs. 19 0	...
Muller Frere's Brandy	,, 19 0	per doz. qts.
Fenny and Rogers' ** Cognac	,, 28 8	...
F. Dessandier & Co. * Do.	,, 24 0	...
Do. ** Do.	,, 28 8	...
CLARETS.		
FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	...
BEER.		per doz. pts.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 4 12	Rs. 3 0
Norway Pale Ale	,, 4 12	...
Kreuznacher Export Beer	,, 6 8	...
Helas Bit or from Alpine Plants	,, 28 8	31 8
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky	,, 24 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta

Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HADN,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS, ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.

Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BREAD!!!
BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY AND FLOUR MILLS,
29, GRANT ROAD,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1860)

PORT OFFICE.—W. J. ESSAJAS, FORBES STREET.

From 1st April, 1880, until further notice, the Rates for Bread &c., will be as under:—

AT THE FORT AND CRAWFORD MARKETS.

	A. P.
Flour Bread, 1st Sort, Machine Kneaded	Cash 1 4 per loaf of 16 oz.
Do.	,, 1 6 ,, 14 ,,
Second Sort or Brown Bread	,, 1 3 per loaf.
Superfine Flour for domestic use	,, 1 9 per lb.
Do. Soo jee	,, 2 0 per lb.
Brad	,, 12 0 per 28 lbs.

For Rates of Credit or Book Accounts see printed lists.

29, Grant Road, 19th March 1880.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.
H. M.'S RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD,
&c., &c.

J. PEARSE.

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTH-DAY CAKES.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALL SUPPERS &c. &c.

HANBURY'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation, which is a carefully prepared fluid extract of the Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla combined with Iodine, is remarkable for its medicinal effects as a PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD, and as a restorative of the vital energies of the system; it is extensively prescribed by the most eminent of the Medical profession, for the cure of CUTANEOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENT, SCORBUTIC AFFECTIONS, CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, and a multitude of complaints that appear to yield to nothing else.

The Tonic and Nutritive properties of this preparation in re-establishing the constitution after it has undergone the effects of Mercury, or been seriously injured by a long continuance of disease, are well-known and attested.

DOSE.—Two teaspoonfuls in water two or three times a day between meals. Its effects and is attended with improvement of appetite and digestion, augmentation of strength, increase of flesh and the production of a more healthy tone of mind.

In BOTTLES at Rs. 2, Rs. 3 12, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 7.

PREPARED ONLY BY
HANBURY AND COMPANY,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

HANBURY'S DOMESTIC PILLS

WILL completely cure all symptoms traceable to congestion of the Liver, which are principally disagreeable taste in the mouth, offensive breath, Disrelish for food, flatulency, acidity or heartburn, costiveness, Pains between the shoulders, nausea, headache and giddiness, besides many other symptoms affecting those who suffer from Biliousness and Indigestion.

These pills do not contain Calomel. As timony nor any other medicine requiring the least confinement or restriction of diet; they may be taken by persons of all ages, for any number of years, without the slightest injury to the constitution, and are therefore peculiarly adapted to persons of sedentary or studious habits, who are unable to take sufficiently healthy exercise.

In BOTTLES, at Annas 12 and Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
HANBURY AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

FIRST CLASS WATCHES MANUFACTURED BY
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, 4 plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality	Rs. 375
Ditto Gold, semi-hunting ditto	350
Ditto do. crystal-faced	325 and 350
Ditto do. second quality	280
Gold Watches, not keyless, ...	from 150 to 250

A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual calendar watches from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,800.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.

Gold ¼ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases	Rs. 185 to 360
Gold crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance	from 180 to 200
Gold Watches, cheaper description, [not keyless,] open faced, ¼ hunting and hunting	,, 50 to 120
Ladies Watches, set with diamonds, enamelled, or richly chased cases, suitable for presents ...	,, 100 to 800

SHIKAR WATCHES.

We make a really good useful watch in aluminium case at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. The high quality have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

INTIMATION.

We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilful European workmen, therefore giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
TRAVELLING AGENT:—MR. F. J. BRANDON.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.

Ten Per Cent. Discount for Cash.

LADIES' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8 8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10 8 to Rs. 15 each.
LADIES' Pith Sun Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.
LADIES' Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.
LITTLE BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.

GENTS' Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe	20	0
GENTS' White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill	15	8
GENTS' Drab Felt Helmets	13	8
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie	20	0
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats	18	8
GENTS' White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt	15	8
GENTS' Drab Felt McLeod Helmets	12	0
GENTS' Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt ..... each	9	8
GENTS' Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt	9	8
GENTS' Black and Drab Soft Felt	9	0
GENTS' Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light	10	8
GENTS' Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit gentlemen who do not require a low hat ...	9	8
GENTS' Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	16	8
GENTS' Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	12	8
GENTS' Seal Skin Caps, with Ear Flaps	7	0
GENTS' Tweed Hats, new shapes	5	0
GENTS' Travelling Hats of every shape, Glengary, &c.		

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THORPE AND COMPANY.
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	,,	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	,,	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	,,	30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	,,	33	0
Leather Case for do.	,,	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REQUISITES FOR
TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.

For carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice for the Table and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time.

It is indispensable for the journey through from Calcutta to Bombay. Size 17 inches by 13½ ches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a railway carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Travellers effects.

A Box to contain about 14lbs. of Ice, with Leather Strap and Tap to draw off the cold water. Rs. 25. Smaller size. Rs. 20.

ENGLISH PICNIC BASKETS.

STRONG WICKER BASKETS, WITH DIVISIONS AND SPREADS.

No. 1, with Tin for Provisions, Wicker-covered Bottle and Drinking Cup. Size 9½ by 9½ by 5. Rs. 10.
No. 2, contains two Wicker-covered Bottles and Tumblers, Tin Box, two Crusts, Pickle Jar, two China Plates, and two Knives and Forks. Size 17 by 12½ by 9½. Price Rs. 20.

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMP CASE AND PORTABLE COMPANION.

This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing an enclosed Drinking Cup, a clip for Dinner Knife, a Corkscrew, a closing Fork, a closing Desert spoon, a small Cylinder divided into three parts for Salt, Pepper and Mustard. Cash Price Rs. 15.

Folding Knife and Fork per pair Rs. 2.

THE ECONOMIC PORTABLE COOKING DISH.

Cooks Chops, Steaks, Fish, Eggs, &c., in Ten Minutes, without the use of Oil, Spirits, or Charcoal. No expense is needed for Fuel, as strips of crumpled paper are sufficient to Cook a Chop in Ten Minutes. Rs. 4.

THE ECONOMIC TEA KETTLE AND DISH COMBINED.

On the same principle as the above, with the addition of a Kettle. Water may be boiled in Three Minutes by the combustion of pieces of crumpled paper. Rs. 7.

THE AMERICAN POCKET STOVE.

A very portable article. It can be carried in a Gentleman's Pocket or a Lady's Reticule, and enables the possessor to obtain Boiling Water in a few minutes, night or day, without annoyance or trouble, also to prepare Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c., in five minutes, and boil Eggs, Milk, Rice, Potatoes, Stews, Chops, Chickens, or other Provisions; to prepare Beef Tea, Soups, &c. It is very convenient for Travellers by land and sea, or for Camp use. Price of the Apparatus complete. Rs. 5.

CYPRUS STOVE.

The Newest, Strongest and Most Convenient of Portable Cooking Stoves. Rs. 6.

ECLIPSE COOKING STOVE.

Complete with Stove, Kettle, Saucepan and Frypan, Rs. 12.
RAILWAY LANDLE READING LAMP Rs. 6.
FOLDING CANDLE LAMP Rs. 4.

THE ASHANTEE POCKET HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat. It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing. From Rs. 10.

POCKET FILTER.

As supplied to every soldier in the Abyssinian Army and the Ashantee Expedition. Each Filter in neat flat case about 2½ in. diameter, by about 1½ in. in thickness; Weight about 8 ounces. Complete in case, with cord to hang over the shoulder. Price..... Rs. 4 0

"LE RAFRAICHISSOIR PARISIEN."

PARISIAN NEW BOTTLE-COOLER.

Cash Price Rs. 2 each; or Rs. 11 for half-a-dozen; or Rs. 21 per dozen.

LEATHER COVERED BRANDY FLASKS.

With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.

½ pint size ..... Rs. 1 8 | 1 pint size ..... Rs. 2 8
1 ,, ... ,, 2 0 | 1½ ,, ... ,, 3 0

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUPS.

Which consist of a Tumbler and of a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler, and is richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price Rs. 32.

Britannia Metal, Silver Plated	Rs.	14 0
Folding Cup, each Rs. 2 and Rs.	,,	5 0
Electro-plated ½ pint Mug	,,	3 8
Nest of Drinking Cups	,,	20 0
Pewter Drinking Cups	,,	1 12

FANS IN GREAT VARIETY. From Re. 1.

PLAYING CARDS. From Re. 1.

MAGIC INKSTAND, produce ink instantly by the addition of a little water. From Re. 1.

LEATHER COVERED POCKET INKSTAND in great variety ..... From Re. 1-8.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES
OF
EDMOND CHARPIE,
BOMBAY. Meadow Street. BOMBAY.

THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT WATCH in strong, neat nickel-silver case, crystal front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION PATENT LEVER escapement, jewelled in Rubies, movement highly finished.

Price Rs. 25 only (cash) with TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE, sent FREE of Package and Postage to any part of India.

Pamphlet containing full descriptions sent FREE on application.

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THE EASTER NOVELTIES
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ESPLANDE CROSS ROAD. CRAWFORD MARKET.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to National Bank.

PRETTY LOVE TOKENS.

POSY RINGS.

"Is this a prologue, or the posy of a ring?"—HAMLET [Act iii. Scene 2].

Indeed, at first man was a treasure;
A box of jewels, shop of rarities;
A ring whose *posie* was my pleasure."—*Herrick.*

"*About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring*
That she did give me; whose posy was
For all the world like cutlers poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not."—*Shakespeare.*

Posy Rings with appropriate mottoes, consisting chiefly of a very simple sentiment "TRUE IN HARTS." "Joy be with you." "God send her me my wife to be." "The gift is small but love is all." "Endless as this shall be our bliss." "I wish to thee all joy may be." "This and my heart." "Time shall tell I love thee well." "Love is strong as death." Auld Lang Syne." "While Life endures, I will be yours." In these my choice I do rejoice." Mizpah." &c., &c., priced Rs. 25 each net.

GEM RINGS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Single Stone Brilliants in Gipsy or Claw Setting, Rs. 68, 81, 139, 189, 200, 225, net. Five Stones or three, all Brilliants, or Brilliants and Coral, Brilliants and Emeralds, Brilliants and Rubies, or five Emeralds, or Rubies only, priced from Rs. 50 to 2,000. A very large collection of cheap gem rings from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS.

Rs. 2 to Rs. 30.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Set according to taste, with Sardonyx, Blood Stone, red or white Cornelian, Lapis-Lazali Striped or Table Onyx, Agate, &c. Rs. 26 to Rs. 80.

Bombay, 19th March 1880.

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INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

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